

HABITS, CUSTOMS, AND



ANTIQUITIES OF THE ROMANS.

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STAFFORDSHIRE

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THE
Habits, Customs,
and
Ornaments,
OF THE
ROMANS.

BY W. ANDREW, SURGEON.

"Render therefore unto Caesar, the things which
be Caesar's, and unto God, the things which
be God's!" LUKE XX. c. 25.



1848.
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DEDICATION.



TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE, LORD HATHERTON,

&c. &c.

MY LORD,

By your very kind permission, I do myself the honour to dedicate to your Lordship, "The Habits, Customs, and Antiquities of the Romans."

I sought your Lordship's patronage for my work, firstly, because I knew the great value it would place upon it:—secondly, I conceived your Lordship would not be indifferent to a publication, small, and insignificant, as it might appear, whose object, was to create a spirit of inquiry, and a veneration for those relics of a former age, it should be our pleasure, with moral advantage, to reflect upon.

The exceedingly kind way, in which your Lordship answered my request, leads me to suppose, that you feel much interest in those Antiquities of the Romans, in which this country, as well as your Lordship's estates abound.

Under this supposition, and with the hope, that others may feel equally interested, in the preservation of such remains, as may, from time to time, be brought to light; I have the ambition, to imagine my Lord, that the little treatise, you have so kindly patronized, will not only add pleasure, to the study of History, but be the means likewise, of affording considerable information, to that class of people, whose occupations in life, preclude the possibility of lengthened study, and, whose means are inadequate, to obtain information, at a more costly price.

Thankful to your Lordship, for this, and other, favours,

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

With profound respect,

Your Lordship's most obliged,

and grateful servant,

THE AUTHOR.

Elmer Green,

31st July, 1848.

PREFACE.

Some portion of the following pages, formed the subject of a Lecture, delivered before the members of a "Mental Improvement Society," in the County of Stafford, and with some additions they are now published, at their request.

Considering the limited knowledge which is extant, respecting our forefathers,—the trifling regard which is paid to the discovery of antiquities,—and the difficulty which the humbler classes of society experience, in their inability to purchase expensive works; the author has the vanity to suppose, that his efforts will at least remove some of these barriers towards their amusement, and that in the conciseness of his work, as well as from its reasonable charge, he is induced to hope, that many will peruse its contents.

It has been said, that "there is but one step, from the sublime to the ridiculous;" and bearing this in mind, the author has carefully endeavoured to steer a medium course, pointing, the morals in his History, towards a religious tendency, as preferable to the high colours of either fiction, or romance.

By the study of History, and past ages,—by reflecting on the ivy-grown tower,—the desolated abbey,—or, the still, exhaustless beauty of our cathedrals, and churches;—we stimulate the mind to inquiry, and although gloomy, and unpalatable, such reflections may be, to the worldly-minded,

there are those, to whom the study we conceive, will form a delightful theme ; with this, the sad, and the serious, at least will coincide, as a *grave* subject, is the kindest solace for a weary heart !

For certain historical facts, contained in the work, advantage has been derived from both ancient, and modern writers ; and for copies of some figural embellishments, which are interspersed, kind acknowledgments are due, to Mr. Knight, of Fleet Street.

Having stated the reasons for publishing ;—the author leaves his work to the stream of time, and the kind reception, of a discerning public.

THE HABITS, CUSTOMS,
AND
ANTIQUITIES,
OF
THE ROMANS.

Whether we survey the lives and characters of the Romans—their habits, customs, and antiquities—as a source of amusement, a matter of reverence, or as a profitable example to our own lives, they are equally deserving our most scrutinizing attention.

As a source of amusement, we look upon them as upon a mirror of fine reflective power, which to our curiosity raises up the virtues of the past, and at a view exhibits, as by magic, those quicksands of crime, and error, it should be our duty to shun in the future.

As a matter of reverence, we look on the Roman, as the son in filial duty should look upon his father: the Roman taught us warfare and self defence; what is better, too, he taught us agriculture; nay, indeed, every science those early days could inculcate.

The knowledge which Egypt had imparted to Greece, and Greece to Rome, had now in turn been imparted to us; we had fallen, as if by heirship, upon a rich mine, the careful working of which, in a few centuries, was to make us an envied and an extraordinary nation: for our early knowledge, therefore, we reverence the Roman: but for the glorious halo of honor, freedom, and virtue which surrounds our happy Isle, we bow in submissive thankfulness to the Creator.

We hold the Roman as an example to our own lives, because we see the rocks on which he foundered: and profiting by the lessons painful experience has long since taught that once most honoured nation, we shall view her habits, customs, and antiquities, with all the favour to which fallen greatness is entitled.

In prosecution of our subject we shall observe—

I. THE CAUSE OF CÆSAR'S INVASION, AND ITS EFFECTS.

II. THE HABITS AND CUSTOMS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

III. THE CHARACTERS, COINS, AND MILITARY STATIONS, OF THE ROMANS.

IV. THE SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY, AND THE FALL OF ROME.

I. CÆSAR'S INVASION.—Various motives have been ascribed to Julius Cæsar for his invasion of Britain: amongst the foremost is the circumstance of our shores possessing pearls. It is more probable, however, that the love of conquest prompted the design, or a curiosity to view the interior of a nation till then supposed to form a distinct and insulated world.

On the 26th of August, fifty-four years before the coming of Christ, Julius Cæsar, with two legions of Infantry,—ten thousand men,—which he had collected together between Calais and Cologne, crossed the English Channel, and on a flat beach, between Walmer Castle and Sandwich in Kent, effected a landing.

The Britons were not surprised by the visit of Cæsar, for, with the more civilized portions of the inhabitants dwelling along the sea coasts, there had long been communication; hostages had been sent to Gaul,—modern France,—then under the dominion of Rome, to avert the threatened invasion: but submission was useless, and the Emperor's will was not in this manner to be turned aside.

From the narrative of Suetonius,* it appears that Cæsar would not risk the Roman discipline in a battle against the British courage, on a coast so girt with natural defences, and in consequence more

* Who presided over Britain for twenty years, and was afterwards made Consul.

northward he fixed his landing, as described, near Walmer Castle and Sandwich.

The cavalry and war chariots of the active Britons met the invader on the beach, and whilst the soldiers hesitated to leave the ships, the standard bearer of the tenth legion leaped into the water, exclaiming, as Cæsar has recorded; "Follow me, my fellow soldiers, unless you will give up your eagle to the enemy! I, at least, will do my duty to the republic and to our general!" The symbols of the great republic were henceforward to become more familiar to the skin-clad and painted Britons, but not as yet were they to be bound with the chain of the captive. The galleys in which the cavalry of Cæsar were approaching the British shores were scattered by a storm. This calamity, and his imperfect acquaintance with the country and with the coast, determined the invader to winter in Gaul. It is a remarkable fact that Cæsar was ignorant of the height in which the tide rises in these narrow seas. A heavy spring tide came, and his transports, which lay at anchor, were dashed to pieces, and his lighter galleys, drawn up upon the beach, were *swamped* upon the rising waves. This second disaster occurred nearly at the termination of a peace between the invader and the invaded. That very night, according to Cæsar, it happened to be full moon, when the tides always rise highest—a fact at the time wholly unknown to the Romans. The invader hastily repaired to his ships, and set sail, even

without his hostages, for the opposite shores of France, where his power was better established.

Early in the next year, Cæsar returned to a conflict with the people whose coast “looks towards the rising sun.” He came in a fleet of eight hundred vessels, and the natives, in terror or in policy, left him to land without opposition. The flat shores of Kent again received his legions, and he marched rapidly into the country till he met a formidable enemy in those whom he had described as the “inland people,” who, “for the most part do not sow corn, but live on milk and flesh, and have their clothing of skins.” Cæsar himself bears testimony to the great courage of the Britons. The tribes with whom he came into conflict were, as described by him, the people of Cantium (Kent); the Trinobantes, inhabitants of Essex; the Cenimagni, inhabitants of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge; the Segontiaci, inhabitants of part of Hants and Berks; the Ancalites, inhabitants of parts of Berks and Wilts; the Bibroci, inhabitants of parts of Berks and the adjacent counties; the Cassi, conjectured to be the inhabitants of Cassii hundred Herts. Cæsar, after various fortunes, carried back his soldiers in the same year to France. He set sail by night, in fear, he says, of the equinoctial gales. He left no body of men behind him: he erected no fortress. It is probable that he took back captives to adorn his triumph.

But the Romans, with all their natural pride, did

not in a succeeding age hold Cæsar's expedition to be a conquest. Tacitus says that he did not conquer Britain, but only showed it to the Romans. Horace, calling upon Augustus to achieve the conquest, speaks of Britain as untouched; and Propertius, in the same spirit, describes her as unconquered. Cæsar's maxim, therefore, did not verify the boldness of his motto "*Veni, vidi, vici.*"*

We have thus shortly noticed the two descents of Cæsar upon Britain; very few monuments exist to testify his prowess: however there is a memorial, if so it may be called, still remaining, which furnishes evidence of the systematic resistance which was made to his progress. Bede, writing at the beginning of the eighth century, after describing, with his wonted brevity, the battle in which Cæsar in his second invasion put the Britons to flight, says, "Thence he proceeded to the river Thames (*Tamissa Æstuarium*), which is said to be fordable only in one place. An immense multitude of the enemy had posted themselves on the furthest side of the river, under the conduct of Cassibelan, and fenced the bank of the river and almost all the ford under water with sharp stakes, the remains of which stakes are to be seen to this day, and they appear to the beholders to be about the thickness of a man's thigh, and being cased with lead, remain immovably fixed in the bottom of the river." From this

* "*I came—I saw—I conquered.*"

circumstance, probably, has arisen its name, “Con-way Stakes.” Mr. Samuel Gale, an antiquary, in 1735, after giving his opinion on these relics of former times, observes that, “since stating that the stakes were immoveable, one had been weighed up entire, between two loaded barges, at the time of a great flood.”

The military power of the Romans is everywhere discernible. Camden has well described the durable memorials of the Roman sway. He says:—“The Romans, by planting their colonies here, and reducing the natives under the rules of civil government—by instructing them in the liberal arts, and sending them into France to learn the laws of the Roman empire—did at last so well reform and civilize them, by introducing their laws and customs, that for the modes of their dress and living they were not inferior to the other provinces. Their buildings and other works were so very magnificent, that we view the remains of them at this day with the greatest admiration; and the common people will have these Roman fabrics to be the works of giants.”

Of the moral effects which the examples and lives of the Roman soldiers might have on the minds of the uncultivated Britons, we can form but a faint idea; history, too, is equally backward in satisfying our curiosity. Very little good could arise, in a religious point of view, whether they adhered to the customs and superstitions of the Druids—at that

period their only guide to anything like devotion or order—or whether they changed to the stoical philosophy of the Romans.

The religion of the former was the most considerable part of its government, and the Druids, who were the guardians of it, possessed authority amongst them almost unbounded. No species of superstition was ever more terrible; besides the severe penalties which they were permitted to inflict in this world, they taught the eternal *transmigration* of souls, and thus extended their authority as far as the fears of their votaries. They sacrificed human victims, which they burnt in large wicker idols, made so capacious as to contain a multitude of persons at once, who were thus consumed together. To these rites, tending to impress ignorance with awe, they added the austerity of their manners, and the simplicity of their lives. They lived in woods, caves, and hollow trees, their food was acorns and berries, and their drink water. By these habits they were not only respected, but adored by the people.

May we not justly imagine that, notwithstanding the Roman was deficient in that piety of which perhaps we are happily possessed, the display and military grandeur which surrounded him, his virtuous habits and extensive knowledge, in the end would go far, by example, to soften the disposition and character of the Briton: what example and precept, however, might fail to do, in exterminating

sacrifices, Tiberius and Claudius by force most fully accomplished.

II. Let us attend to the HABITS AND CUSTOMS OF THE ROMANS : we shall find them a source of pleasing instruction.

Years have succeeded days, and centuries have rolled away, since the Romans departed from Britain, yet we may trace in the fashions and customs of the present hour a vast similitude to the past ; indubitable evidence there is to show in what school our forefathers were educated, and how far we adhere to the precepts of their early masters.

1. *The Administration of Justice and Punishments.*—The principal Hall of Justice in Rome was “*The Comitium* :” it was a part of the Forum, which for a long time was open at the top, having no covering, and for that reason the assemblies were often dissolved in rainy or unseasonable weather. In it stood the *tribunal*, being a place erected on high, in form of our pulpits, but many degrees larger, and in the midst thereof the *sella-curulis*, or ivory chair, from whence the chief magistrate administered justice ; other inferior magistrates sitting on benches on each side, which were called *subsellia*, because they were lower than the tribunal. Those who sat upon these benches had power to hear, but not to adjudicate—much like the justices at our assizes.

There were eight different punishments inflicted

on Roman criminals, viz.—by *damnum*, *vincula*, *verbera*, *talio*, *ignominio*, *exilium*, *servitus*, and *mors*.*

Damnum, was a pecuniary mulct or fine upon the offender, according to the nature of his crime. *Vincula*, signifies the guilty party being condemned to imprisonment and fetters. *Verbera*, or *stripes*, were inflicted by rods, or with battoons. *Talio*, was a punishment by which the guilty person suffered in the same manner as he had offended, as in case of maiming and the like. *Ignominia*, was no more than a public shame and exposure from the Prætor's or Censor's edict. *Exilium*, was a punishment similar to our transportation. *Servitus*, punished the criminal's person as well as goods, which were sold by auction.

Mors. The Roman capital punishments were beheading, strangulation, being thrown from a part of the prison called the "*Rober*," or from the Tarpeian mountain. The fifth punishment was by crucifixion; this was seldom inflicted on any but the meanest slaves or commoners: the Emperor Galba, it is said, however, on one occasion executed a gentleman for poisoning his ward by this means; as they were carrying him to execution he made a grievous complaint, that he was *a citizen of Rome*, and ought not to undergo a death so servile.

* Sigonius.

The Emperor hearing the plea, promised to alleviate the shame of his sentence, and ordered a cross much longer and neater than ordinary to be erected, and to be washed over with white paint, that the gentleman who stood so much on his quality, might have the honour to be hanged in state.

2. *Roman Amusements*.—A people so fond of gaiety and amusement as the Romans, were not likely to be wanting of invention to indulge themselves with : nor were their Emperors backward in promoting their wishes, ever having an eye to their own popularity and to the diversion of the public mind.

The “*Circus Maximus*”* was a place adapted for the Roman plays, and was a large piece of ground lying near that part of the Aventine mount where *Diana’s* temple stood. It was built by Tarquinius Priscus, with divers galleries round about it, from whence the senators and gentlemen of the city beheld the running with great horses at lists, the fireworks, tumbling, the bating and chasing of wild beasts, &c. *The Circus Maximus* was capable of containing one hundred and fifty thousand persons, and under the galleries or *fori* were cells or vaults, where prostitution and wickedness were wont to assemble, and the thief found there a receptacle for his stolen property ; for this reason Horace calls it “*fallacem circum*,”—or the deceitful show place.

* *Romanæ Historiæ*, 1658, Henry Cripps, Oxford.

The custom of play-acting sprang from the shepherds, who, leading a contemplative life, were in the habit of composing dialogues in metre, and at their leisure of reciting them under the trees pressed down in the form of an arbour. Afterwards the more learned poets composed tragedies and comedies, which were publicly acted in the city, upon a stage, and although at first it was counted infamous to frequent them, yet afterwards the senators themselves, the nobility, and even the Emperors, of Rome, were wont to assemble there.

Amongst the amusements of the Roman age were *gladatorial combats*, promoted, it is believed, by the Emperors, to increase the ferocity of the Roman character, and to steel the heart against that effeminacy want of excitement might probably induce.

Amidst these scenes of blood and cruelty, it may hardly be believed that *Italia's* daughters were fair spectators in the busy fight: such is the historic truth, however: they viewed the sports of the arena with as little indifference as they would behold a comedy or burlesque: nay, the ghastly wound or deep expiring groan, were often seen and heard without remorse. Habituated to such pastimes, woman forgot, in unsatiated curiosity, the

“ Soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible”

disposition of her sex. But Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart. in *The Last Days of Pompeii*, has graphically depicted these horrors of the arena.

Gladitorial combats were originally exhibited, says *Lampridius*, on the graves of deceased persons at Rome. They were first introduced at Rome, by Bruti, on the death of their father. It was supposed, that the ghosts of the dead, were rendered propitious by human blood; therefore, at funerals it was usual in this manner to murder slaves. In successive ages, it was reckoned less cruel, to oblige them to kill one another *like men*, than to slaughter them like brutes; therefore, the barbarity was covered by the specious shew of pleasure, and voluntary combat. Originally, captives or disobedient slaves were trained to fight; but when the diversion became more frequent, and was exhibited on the smallest occasion to procure esteem and popularity, many of the Roman citizens enlisted themselves amongst the gladiators, and Nero at one show exhibited no less than four hundred senators and six hundred knights. Under the Emperors, not only senators and knights, but even women, engaged among the gladiators, and seemed to forget the delicacy of their sex.

When the combatants were first brought upon the arena, they walked round the place with pomp and solemnity, and afterwards they were matched in equal pairs, with great nicety. Having skirmished with wooden foils, they fought with swords and daggers, the signal for engagement being given with a trumpet. As they had all previously sworn, to fight until death, or suffer death in the most excruciating torments, the fight was bloody, and obsti-

nate. When one signified his submission, by surrendering his arms, the victor was not allowed to grant him his life, without the leave and approbation of the multitude. This was done by clenching the fingers of both hands, between each other, and holding the thumbs uprightly, and close together, or by bending back the thumbs. The first of these was called "*pollicem premere*," and signified the wish of the people to spare the life of the conquered: the other sign, called "*pollicem vertere*," signified their disapprobation, and ordered the victor to put his antagonist to death. Constantine the Great partially put a stop to these exhibitions, six hundred years after their first institution; they were finally, however, suppressed by Honorius.

Constantine, had condemned the art, and amusement, of shedding human blood, and had given the first edict against it: but the benevolent law expressed the wishes of the prince, without reforming an inveterate abuse, which degraded a half-civilized nation, below the condition even of cannibals. Several hundreds, perhaps thousands, of victims continued annually to be slaughtered in the great cities of the empire. Amidst the general joy of the victory of Polentia, Prudentius, exhorted the Emperor Honorius, to extirpate, by his authority, the horrid custom which had so long resisted the voice of humanity and religion. The pathetic representations of the poet, on the occasion, were less effectual, than the generous boldness of Telemachus, an Asiatic

monk, whose patient death was more useful to mankind, even than his life. The Romans were provoked, by the interruption of their pleasures ; and the rash man, who had descended into the arena, to separate the gladiators, was instantly overwhelmed with stones, and slain upon the spot. But the madness of the people, soon subsided ; they reflected on what they had done, and now in turn, adoring the memory of the unfortunate Telemachus, they submitted without a murmur to those laws, which abolished, for ever, the human sacrifices of the amphitheatre !

Revolted as such sights must be, may we not enquire, in our progress towards Christianity, and Godliness, and whilst we condemn the cruelties of Rome,—whether there is not yet amongst us, much that savours of a barbarous age, and much that ought to be obliterated from our thoughts, inclinations, and feelings :—prize fights for instance, cock-fighting, and cruelty to animals ; what are they, but pastimes of the Roman, the delight of the ignorant, the unfeeling, and low !

Of the less objectionable amusements of Rome, many might be particularized, some of which we follow to this day. The game of chess is one, supposed to have been invented by Pyrrhus, King of Epyre ; the *harpastum game*, or *football*, is another, which is still practised by the inhabitants of Derby and other counties. A game called by Horace, *Ludere par impar*, was similar to our

Odd and even, one holding an unknown number of anything in his hand, the other guessed whether the same was even or odd, and guessing right, he took it.

3. *The Roman Army.* The army was divided into two parts ; into the auxiliary bands, and into the legions. The auxiliary bands were such as the neighbouring and confederate countries, were compelled to send for the use of the Romans ; but the legions were taken from the body of the Roman citizens, by the choice and selection of soldiers, in a similar manner, probably, to our mode of raising recruits. Romulus is said to have raised the first legions, and each legion then contained three thousand footmen, and three hundred horsemen ; the legions were afterwards raised to six thousand men, which number was seldom, or ever exceeded. The Roman legion was divided into cohorts, maniples, and centuries ; there were ten cohorts to a legion ; each cohort contained three maniples, a manipule two centuries, and every century a hundred soldiers. To the officer in command of a century, we shall again have cause to advert. None, it may be observed, could be registered for a soldier, until he had reached the 17th year of his age.

The defensive armour of the Romans, varied according to their order ; they principally wore Spanish swords, of the best steel, and temper ; each man had seven javelins, a round buckler of

wood, covered with leather, and a light casque for the head, made of the skin of wild beasts: they had archers belonging to the army, and slingers, and every man had two pila, or missive weapons, which in a charge he darted at the enemy. Some of the soldiers wore head pieces, or morions, on the top of which was a crest; but whatever the common soldier had for his crest, those of the officers, were far more splendid, and curious, being usually worked in silver, or gold. Up to the reign of Gratian, the infantry were invariably covered with defensive armour.

The Roman camps, were commonly taken up in some city, or town, or else, so built, and constructed, as to make almost a town of themselves; and it is worthy of note, that towns whose names end in *cester*, were usually the winter quarters, or castra Hiberna, of the Romans.

The camp of a Roman legion presented the appearance of a fortified city. As soon as the space was marked out, the pioneers carefully levelled the ground, and removed every impediment that might interrupt its perfect regularity. Its form, was, an exact quadrangle, and we may calculate that a square of about 700 yards, was sufficient for the encampment of 20,000 Romans; though a similar number of our own troops, would expose to the enemy a front of more than treble that extent.

The General's apartment, was usually called *pretorium*, and appears to have been made

round. On the right side of the pretorium stood the *qæstorium*, assigned to the treasurer of the army, and near to this was the *forum*, which served not only as a *canteen*, or place of sale, for certain commodities, but also for the meeting of councils, and giving audience to ambassadors.

The duties and works of the soldiers, consisted chiefly in their watches, and guards, and their diligence in casting up intrenchments, and ramparts. For three hundred years the soldiers served gratuitously, and at length when pay was distributed, a footman's amounted to two oboli a day,—probably about $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. ; the inferior officers, and centurions, to four oboli; and the horseman's to a drachma, or about $7\frac{3}{4}$ d. ; the tribune's pay is not recorded. We read however, of clothes and corn having been given at times in lieu of pay.

4. *Roman Marriages*. This pleasing ceremony was contracted in a variety of forms.

For the better security of the sacred agreement, between the man, and woman, about to marry; it was entered upon tables of record; these tables, were sealed with the signet of certain witnesses, who were termed, from the act of sealing, *signatores*. Before the ceremonies began, the man and the woman separately procured a soothsayer, or fortune teller. These soothsayers were guided by omens, and they accounted it a most fortunate incident, should either a crow, cross their paths, or that of the lovers, after they had once determined

on marriage. Then followed a custom, in the consummation of these rites, to which we at this day adhere. The man gave to the woman, as a token of good will, a ring, which she was to wear upon the next finger, unto the little one, of her left-hand, because they considered, that finger contained an artery, more direct in its communication with the heart, than any other:—they looked upon the ring, as an emblem of eternity, and having no end, they considered the fondness, and fidelity of the heart, should like it, remain firm, and imperishable! The word nuptial, which we occasionally use, was derived from the Latin verb, *nubo*; the Romans usually presenting the female, to her intended husband, under the cover of the veil.

Times, and seasons were considered propitious, or, unfavourable to marriage, and the poet on the month of May, thus cautions the fair one, in his translation of Ovid :

“ No tapers then should burn, for no fair bride,
Linked at this season long, her bliss enjoy’d :
Hence, our wise masters, and the proverbs say,
The girls are all stark-mad, that wed in May !”

Imitating the actions of Romulus, and his followers, the Romans for a considerable time, were accustomed to take their wives, by seeming violence, from the homes, and bosoms of their families ; as though they wished it to appear, with what reluctance, or modesty, the lady left her friends, for the protection of her husband. To finish the singularity of the custom, the husband with a spear,

divided the hair upon the forehead of his wife;—a warlike enchantment, considered necessary, in those times, to the welfare and honor of the Roman progeny. The day succeeding the marriage, was followed by a feast, of great solemnity, when the friends of the newly married pair, assembled together to welcome the auspicious event, with smiles and congratulations.

There are other systems of marriage, we will shortly notice.

A woman became a wife by possession: if the man had taken her by the will, and consent of her relatives, and she had lived with him for the space of one year, without three nights separation during that time, it was considered a contract of marriage. A woman became a wife, likewise, by certain solemnities observed before a Bishop, when a set form of words were used, before witnesses, and a sacrifice offered, of which the marriage couple partook, eating the barley cake offered in the sacrifice.

A female had also the privilege, of purchasing a husband, by presenting him with a piece of coin: Suetonius speaks of matrimony likewise, as contracted by lottery, but does not allude to the number of prizes, or blanks, that might probably be drawn!

The *nuptial ceremonies* of Rome, may be a matter, at which we may smile; but it may be observed however, that unfeeling, and cruel, as many of the Roman customs were, the Romans afford us

an example worthy of imitation, in their conduct and behaviour towards the fair sex. In the earlier ages of Rome, although the husband possessed absolute dominion over his wife, yet rarely was it exercised, with cruelty, or rigour. He could sell, or dispose of her, or his children, and could put her to death, in cases of drunkenness, or adultery; as a domestic judge, he could likewise expel her, from his house, and leave her to hopeless, and perpetual misery;—unless, for his own convenience, he had asserted his prerogative of divorce. Notwithstanding these easy means, of effecting a dissolution of marriage; for *five hundred years*, it was scarcely ever had recourse to, a convincing proof, that young as the world was in civilization, the Romans, at least, were sufficiently enlightened to estimate the character of *woman*, and to place her on that footing, to which her amiable character, and mildness of disposition, have always entitled her; such conduct surely, merits the warmest applause, of the scholar, and the historian, and is a pattern of virtue, not to be surpassed in modern times.

5. *Roman Burials*. When it was believed, that a person was dying, they had a custom that the next of kin should stand by, and receive his breath; then kissing him, they mournfully attempted to show with what unwillingness they beheld his departure; the person doing this, likewise closed the eyes of the deceased. For seven days afterwards, they washed the body with hot water,—that, sup-

posing it, only to have slept, it might have been recovered by the warmth. At the end of seven days, the friends of the deceased met to make an outcry, or lamentation, over the body ; no doubt in a similar manner, to the present custom, of waking the dead in Ireland. After embalming it on the eighth day, and delivering an oration, then it was burned upon a pyre, or, deposited in a sepulchre.*

The funeral solemnities of the Romans, took place at night, by the light of torches ; the bones of the dead were carefully deposited, and the priest besprinkled the company three times, with water, the eldest female-mourner then dismissed them ; on separating, they uttered the following benediction : “ *Farewell ! farewell ! we know that it is ordained for us, in the order of nature, to follow thee !*”

After the funeral, the old people of the neighbourhood were invited to a feast ; which they partook of, from an altar of stone ; the poorer sort of individuals, receiving a distribution of meat, in lieu of an invitation.

In some cases, mourning for the dead was prohibited ; an infant, for instance, dying before he was three years old, was not mourned for at all,—at least

* Sepulchrum, or sepulchre, was a vault or arched roof, round the walls of which, were placed coffins, called “ *loculi*,” within which were deposited urns, pitchers, or earthen vases, containing the bones, or ashes, of deceased Romans ; these vessels are now, not unfrequently found, near Roman camps ; two, or three, of each, were deposited in a single coffin.

in a public manner, because, they considered him yet scarcely to have entered into life. For the interment of children, a place was usually set apart; which the Romans called, "*Suggrundarium*," one of which, with other curiosities, it is supposed was discovered some years ago, at Appleby,—"*Abal-laba*," Lincolnshire, on the estate of Charles Winn, Esquire, a respected Magistrate for that county. This gentleman, is in possession likewise, of a Roman silver coin, of "*Antonius Pius*," and other curiosities, of an early period, found upon the adjoining grounds.

In concluding a notice of the Roman funeral rites, and their systems of mourning for the dead, it may be observed, that the aged were mourned for, as many days as they were years old, and that it was considered exceedingly becoming, on the part of a wife, if she lamented for ten months, the loss of her husband; with becoming decency, and without infamy, or disgrace, she could then marry again.

6. *The Roman Gods*. "Though Satan,"—says our old anonymous author, before quoted;—"had much blinded the hearts of men, in olden time, yet was not the darkness of their understanding so great, but they could easily perceive, and therefore as willingly acknowledge, that there was some supreme governor;—some first mover, as Aristotle saith;—or some first origin of goodness, as Pluto hath taught. But as they were most certain, that there was a God, so they were again, very blind in discern-

ing the true God, and hence hath been invented, such a tedious catalogue of deities, that,—as Verro affirms,—their number has far exceeded thirty thousand.”

JOVIS, or JUPITER, was at the head of heathen gods. In the government of the world he is imagined to have acted in concert with the following celestials :—JUNO ; *goddess of kingdoms, and riches* : VESTA ; *goddess of the earth* : MINERVA ; *goddess of wisdom* : CERES ; *goddess of corn* : DIANI ; *goddess of hunting* : VENUS ; *goddess of love* : MARS ; *god of war* : MERCURY ; *the god's messenger* : NEPTUNE ; *god of the sea* : VULCANUS ; *god of fire, and of metals* : and APOLLO ; *god of music, medicine, poetry, and eloquence*.

Jupiter, whom the heathens call the father of gods, was the son of Saturn, and Cybele :—his father, being apt to devour his children, Cybele got Jupiter nursed in Crete, with the milk of a goat, who, in recompense for her good services, was translated amongst the stars. When Jupiter had arrived at man's estate, he drove away his father Saturn from the throne, and divided the empire of the world with his two brothers, Pluto and Neptune ; and took the Heavens for his own share.

Jupiter is represented sitting on an ivory throne, holding in one hand, thunderbolts, ready to be hurled, and in the other a sceptre of cyprus, overtopped by an eagle :—he looks express majesty !—his beard flows long, and neglected, and an

eagle stands with expanded wings at his feet. His feet are represented as carefully covered, to show that he is visible to the gods above, but that he is concealed from the sight of the inhabitants of the earth. Jupiter had several oracles, the most celebrated of which were at Dodona, and Ammon, in Lydia. His power it was believed,—extended over the deities, and everything was subservient to his will, except the fates; from him, mankind received their blessings, and their miseries, and they looked upon him, as acquainted with every thing past, present, and future.

The gods, and goddesses, we have associated with Jupiter, formed the *penates*; Ænæas took them with him to the siege of Troy; they presided over the household, and domestic concerns, of the Romans, and derived the name, from the secret parts of the house, in which they were placed. According to some, these *gods* were divided into four classes; the first comprehended all the celestial, the second the sea gods, the third the gods of hell, and the last, all such heroes, as had received divine honours after death. The *penates*, were originally the manes of the dead, but when superstition, had taught mankind, to pay uncommon reverence to the statues, and images, of their deceased friends, their attention was soon exchanged for regular worship, and they were admitted by their votaries to share immortality, and power, over the world with a *Jupiter* or a

Minerva. The statues of the penates were generally made with wax, ivory, silver, or earth, according to the affluence of the worshipper, and the only offerings they received, were wine, incense, fruits, and sometimes the sacrifice of lambs, sheep, goats, &c. In the early ages of Rome, human sacrifices were offered to them, but Brutus, who expelled the Tarquins, abolished this unnatural custom.

The principal places for the idolatrous worship of Rome, were the Capitol, or Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, and the Pantheon, built by Marcus Agrippa, son-in-law to Augustus Cæsar. Of the former, little remains of its splendour; of the latter, deprived of its ornaments, it is still standing, and is a Christian church, dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, though it is better known by the name of St. Mary Rotunda.

III. ROMAN CHARACTER, &c. Good character, connected with suitable examples, are essentially necessary to good government, without which, a man builds his house upon a frail foundation; there is the same necessity, for order, and regularity, in the domestic affairs of life, as there is for the government of a kingdom. A man is the monarch of his own household, his children, and servants, are the subjects; and, if he neglects a duty towards himself, the bad example will be imitated in others. How obvious, then, the necessity of a moral life, how requisite to comfort and happiness, the good example of the parent, or the master.

1. On studying the character of the Romans, we find that many of the Emperors commenced their careers, with good government: abuses were rectified, virtue commended, and suitable examples, paved the way, to a long and happy reign; but, as the glittering, honours of the throne accumulated, laxity of discipline, and carelessness of order, like weeds in a neglected garden, grew up to destroy the fairer portion of it: vice succeeded virtue, pleasures and irregularities, the more valued requisites of wisdom, and morality; misrule, familiarity, and indifference, indeed, were rewarded by rebellious contempt, and nine, of the successive Emperors of Rome, from the time of Julius Cæsar, to Vespasian, instead of falling into a timely-honoured grave, either fell by the assassin, or were driven to self-destruction.

Good government, however, as well as virtuous actions, may not meet at all times with appropriate rewards, but nevertheless they are worthy of imitation. A monarch may have rebellious subjects, changeable, blood-thirsty, and hard to rule;—a father disobedient children, who may bring his grey hairs with sorrow to the grave: such misfortunes, are those to which the world subjects us; but the duties becoming us, are no less imperative, and however sparingly we may partake of the fortunes of this world, a life of virtue, and a conscience, void of offence, to God, and man, eventually must meet with their most ample reward.

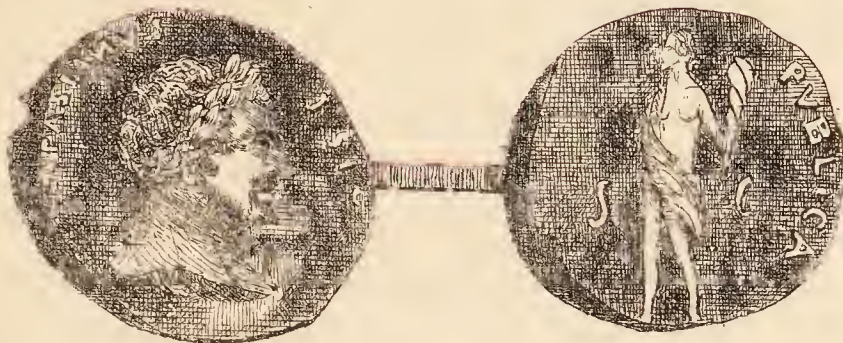
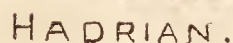
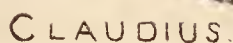
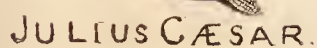
It would be inconsistent with so small a work,

to attempt, a complete detail, either, of the characters of the Roman Emperors, as they followed in succession, or, of the curiosities, and coins, which different localities have respectively brought to light: such only, as have borne a prominent part, then, in our own history, shall we consider it a duty to notice, leaving the rest to an appendix, and an amusing map.

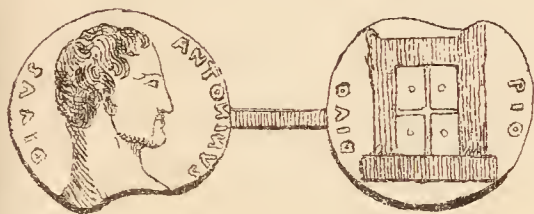
We shall firstly describe:—

CÆSAR. Caius Julius Cæsar, was son of L. Cæsar and Aurelia, the daughter of Cotta. When he reached his fifteenth year, he lost his father, and the year following he was made a priest of Jupiter; he was received, shortly afterwards, into the favour of Sylla, a noble Roman, who, on the friends of Cæsar soliciting for his advancement, in the state, that dictator told them, that they were warm, in the interests of a man, who would prove one day the ruin of their country.

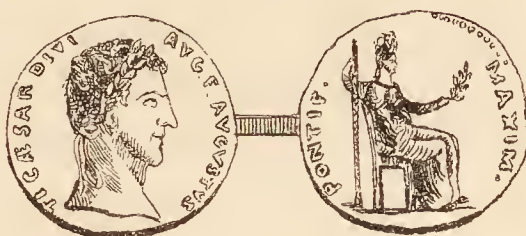
That spirit of daring, which we witness in youth, oftentimes gives a foretaste of what we are to expect in the man. Nelson's combat with the bear, at an early age, might have been an exploit in boldness imitated from the youthful Cæsar at Rhodes. When Cæsar went to finish his studies, under Apollonius Molo, he was seized by pirates, who offered him his liberty for thirty talents: he gave them forty, and threatened to revenge their impudence; no sooner was he out of their power, than he armed a ship,—pursued them, and crucified them all.



Coin of Vespasian.



Antoninus Pius - Silver Coin.



Denarius of Tiberius.



Roman Centurion.

After passing through the inferior employments of state, Cæsar was made consul. He was then appointed to a military command in Gaul, from whence, as we have described, he invaded Britain. An attempt being made, by the Roman senate, to deprive him of his power, Mark Anthony, who was then tribune, fled to the camp of his friend, and under the pretence, of avenging the insult, offered to the person of Anthony; Cæsar crossed the rubicon, which was a declaration of war, and traversed Italy, sword in hand. In sixty days, having subdued the country, he entered Rome, and supplied himself with money from the public treasury. He defeated the troops in Spain, without a general, and then went in quest of his father-in-law, Pompey, to fight, as he said, against a general, without troops. Forty-eight years before Christ, the hostile generals engaged on the plains of Pharsalia, when Pompey being conquered, he fled to Egypt, and was shortly afterwards murdered. After several conquests, Cæsar returned to Rome; he had triumphed over five different nations, Gaul, Alexandria, Pontus, Africa, and Spain; and was then created, perpetual dictator.

That “*tide*” however, spoken of by the poet, which, “leads on to fortune,” was now receding; Cæsar’s uncommon success created him enemies, and the chiefest of the senators, amongst whom was Brutus, his most intimate friend, conspired against him, and stabbed him in the senate house. He died, pierced with twenty-three wounds, on the ides

of March, forty-four years before Christ, in the 56th year of his age. Casca gave him the first blow, and immediately, he attempted some resistance, but when he saw Brutus amongst the conspirators, he submitted to his fate, and fell down at their feet, muffling up his mantle, and exclaiming, “*Thou, also Brutus !*” Cæsar might have escaped the sword of the conspirators, if he had listened to the advice of his wife, whose dreams, previous to the day of his murder, were alarming. He also received, as he went to the senate house, a paper from Artemidorus, which discovered the whole plot; but he neglected the reading of that, which might have saved his life.

Of all the Romans before, or since this emperor, none appear so great, or noble;—or seem to have had the same capacity, to hold the reins of a mighty empire as himself.

“*Palman qui meruit ferat ;*” is the motto of one of our nobility, and truly we conceive, the palm was merited which Cæsar bore; he might be ambitious;—but he was brave, and increased the wealth and prosperity of his country;—stern in command, perhaps,—but he governed with the wisdom and sagacity of the age. History, in fact, hands nothing down to us, which can warrant so foul a conspiracy. How little can the words, attributed to Brutus, justify the treachery of a friend. “*As Cæsar loved me,*” he says, “*I weep for him ; as he was fortunate I rejoice at it ; as he was valiant I honor him ; but as he*

was ambitious, I slew him ! There are tears for his love ; joy for his fortune ; honor for his valour ; and death for his ambition."

If ambition was worthy of death,—that Brutus perhaps merited ; for it is questionable if he was the patriot, without ambition the world describes him ;—the demon-like spirit, which caused rebellion in heaven, was manifested on earth, we conceive in that Roman's conduct, he could bear no superior ;—and on reflection, there is little perhaps to wonder at, that, a man who could be ungrateful to his friend, for the preservation of his life, should under the specious pretext of austere virtue, or, the principles of freedom, descend to the villainy of an assassin ; to chasten with death, instead of reason, the fancied errors of his companion and friend.

The learning of Cæsar, as well as his military character, merits our attention. He reformed the calender, wrote his commentaries on the Gallic wars, on the spot where he fought his battles. This valuable work on one occasion, was saved from destruction, by his intrepidity, in the Bay of Alexandria ; he had to swim from his ship, with his arms in one hand, and his commentaries in the other. Cæsar has been blamed for his debaucheries, and extravagance ;—yet, in his public character, he must be reckoned as one of those great heroes, which now and then make their appearance amongst mankind. It is said, that in his life time, he conquered 300 nations, took 800 cities, and

defeated three millions of men, one of which fell on the field of battle. Pliny says, that he could employ at the same time, his ears to listen, his eyes to read, his hands to write, and his mind to dictate. His death was preceded, as many authors mention, by uncommon prodigies, and immediately afterwards, a large comet made its appearance.

For ninety-seven years after the second expedition of Cæsar, the British islands were at peace with Rome. Augustus, his nephew and successor, it is true, had threatened an invasion, but prudence told him, that without the maintenance of expensive legions, the payment of an extravagant tribute could not be exacted: such oblations therefore, as the British princes made to Rome, from time to time, were accepted by the emperors, without any unusual demand for larger subsidies. At this period, not only had Britain become fully known to the Romans, but it is said that Cunobelinus, was brought up and educated at the court of Augustus, and that the succeeding emperors of Rome, until the time of Claudius allowed the Britons, quietly to advance in the progress of civilization. In the reign of Augustus Cæsar, who succeeded Julius, the Messiah was born.

CLAUDIUS I. Tiber Drusus Nero,—was the son of Drusus, Livia's second son; he succeeded to the empire of Rome, after the murder of Caligula, whose memory he endeavoured to annihilate. Claudius made himself popular for a while, by

taking particular care of the city, and adorning, and beautifying it, with buildings. Soon after his succession, he invaded Britain, but for what purpose, no reason has been assigned. Milton says—that “ he made large preparations for it, as though he were not safe, amidst the flower of his Romans, but like a great Eastern King, he provided elephants, and in this manner marched in arms through Gaul. So full of peril did he esteem the enterprise, that not without such *equipage*, and display, did the Roman armies venture to meet the native and naked Britons, defending their country.” The coins of Claudius, on the occasion, bear the symbols of his British triumph;—but the country was not wholly won:—the glorious resistance of Caractacus had to follow; those fierce contests, between the Roman invaders, and the votaries of the native religion, which Tacitus, has so glowingly described, in his account of the attack of Suetonius, upon the island of Mona. “ On the shore stood a line, of very diversified appearance; they were armed men in dense array, with women running amidst them like furies, who in gloomy attire, and with loose hair hanging down, carried torches before them. Around were Druids, who pouring forth curses, and lifting up their hands to heaven, struck terror, by the novelty of their appearance, into the hearts of the soldiers, who, as if they had lost the use of their limbs, exposed themselves motionless, to the stroke of the enemy. At last, moved by the ex-

hortations of their leader, and stimulating one another to despise a band of women, and frantic priests, they made an onset, overthrew their opponents, and involved them in the flames, which they had themselves kindled. A garrison was afterwards placed amongst the vanquished, and the groves consecrated to their cruel superstitions were cut down." Then Boadicea revolted,—in deep revenge for her country's wrongs;—she struck that blow at Roman-power, which made them tremble in their stronghold! In this great battle, which was fought at Maldon, Essex, — "*Camulodunum*," — 70,000 or 80,000 Romans were killed. Subsequent years of mildness, and forbearance, after the capture of this queen, reconciled the Britons to the yoke of their conquerors. After having triumphed for victories which his generals had gained, Claudius returned to Rome, to be governed by favourites, whose licentiousness and avarice plundered the state, and distracted the provinces. He married four wives, one of whom called Messalina, he put to death, on account of her immodest, and unbecoming life. He was at last poisoned by another called Agrippina, who wished to raise her son Nero, to the throne. The poison was conveyed in mushrooms, from which he died, in the 63rd year of his age A.D. 54.

VESPASIAN, Titus Flavius;—was the tenth emperor of Rome, and was descended from an obscure family at Riete. He was honoured with the consulship, not so much by the influence of the impe-

rial courtiers, as by his own private merit, and public services. He accompanied Nero into Greece; but he offended the prince by falling asleep, while he repeated one of his poetical compositions; this momentary resentment of the emperor, did not prevent Vespasian, from being sent to carry on a war against the Jews; his enterprises were crowned with success; many of the cities of Palestine surrendered, and Vespasian began the siege of Jerusalem. This was however achieved, by the hands of his son, Titus;—the death of Vitellius, and the affection of his soldiers hastened his rise, and he was proclaimed Emperor at Alexandria. The choice of the army, was approved by every province in the empire; but Vespasian, did not betray any signs of pride, at so sudden, and so unexpected an exaltation; and though once, employed in the mean office of a horse-doctor, he behaved, when invested with the imperial purple, with all the dignity and greatness which became a successor of Augustus. In the beginning of his reign, Vespasian attempted to reform the manners of the Romans;—he repaired the public buildings, embellished the city, and made the great roads more spacious and convenient. After he had reigned with great popularity for ten years, he died in the 70th year of his age A.D. 79. As before noticed, he was the first Roman emperor, that died a natural death; and, he was also the first, who was succeeded by his son on the throne. Vespasian has been admired for his virtues. He was

clement,—he gave no ear to flattery, and for a long time refused the title of father of his country, which was afterwards bestowed, upon the most worthless, and tyrannical of the emperors. He despised informers, and rather than punish conspirators, he rewarded them with great liberality. Vespasian on visiting Britain, it is said, landed at Torbay, in Devonshire, and, from the not unfrequent discovery of his coins, in different parts of England, it is probable that he long held military command in the island. Upon the river Avon in Wiltshire, near Aubery, a portion of his camp remains, called *The Walls*: two smaller ones within a trifling distance are likewise visible.

AGRICOLA, Cneus Julius. As a tribute to those we love, and by whom our forefathers were benefitted, let us descend awhile the path of imperial honor, and view the humble Agricola. Of his earlier life, little is recorded; he had probably by merit, risen from the ranks, and by diligence, and that strict attention to military discipline, for which the Romans at one time were noted, he might gain, not only the esteem of his officers, but his promotion thereby, would no doubt be rapidly advanced. Under the Emperor Vespasian, his name is many times honorably mentioned, not as a warrior alone, but as a philanthropist, whose actions even to this day are worthy of imitation. Tacitus, the son-in-law of Agricola, one of the most candid, and impartial historians of his age; thus describes the happy,

and communicative disposition of his relative. "That the Britons, who led a roaming, and unsettled life, and were easily instigated to war, might contract a love of peace, and tranquillity, by being accustomed to a more pleasant way of living, he exhorted and assisted them to build houses, temples, courts, and market-places. By praising the diligent, and reproaching the indolent, he exerted so great an emulation amongst them, that after they had erected all these necessary edifices in their towns, they proceeded to build others, merely for amusement, and pleasure, such as porticoes, galleries, baths, banqueting-houses, &c." The benefit which our forefathers must have derived from a source of instruction like that of Agricola's, must have been immense; it was not only imparted with generosity, and good will, but a considerable portion of that great man's life was devoted towards our good. Through the reigns of Vespasian, of Titus, and a part of Domitian, we find Agricola holding the situation as Governor of Britain, the people adoring him as a father, and he watching over their interests as over the welfare of a dutiful family. From the almost imperishable nature of his works, and the great distances from each other, in which they have been found, we may form some judgment of his magnanimity of mind, and almost unbounded exertions. In the reign of Titus Vespasian, Agricola built a forum at Bath; in that city, the area of the great terrace yet bears the name of the

Royal Forum. At Lincoln, there are still baths, such as Agricola taught the Britons to build : but his Roman wall is one of the most famous achievements of either ancient or modern times ! It commences, from a point of the river Tyne, between Newcastle, and South Shields, to Boulness on the Solway Frith, a distance of nearly eighty miles. It was the great artificial boundary of Roman-England from sea to sea, a barrier, raised against the interruptions of the fierce and unconquerable race of Caledonians, upon the fertile south, which had received the Roman yoke, and rested in safety under the Roman-military protection. The wall, popularly speaking, consists of three distinct works, which are jointly ascribed to the successive operations of Agricola, of Hadrian, and Severus. The wall of Antoninus, now called *Grimes-dyke*, was a more northerly entrenchment extending from the Clyde, to the Forth. Leaving the *tactical-portion* of Agricola's character, to the profound, in military matters, we may observe in the language of Mr. Camden, that though he proceeded further, and traversed by land into the heart of the Highlands, yet, seeing no end to a barbarous country, and no advantage by the conquest of it, he withdrew, and on the Forth of Tay, fixed his Roman eagles.

Agricola was eminent alike, for his public, and private virtues, he did more indeed, during his stay in Britain, to effect a change, in the dispositions

and characters, of its inhabitants, than any Roman, by whom he was preceded. The Emperor Domitian, envious of such virtues, recalled him from the province he had governed with moderation and equity. He ordered him to enter Rome in the night, that no triumph might be granted to him. Agricola obeyed, and without betraying any resentment, he retired to a peaceful solitude, and the enjoyment of the society of a few friends. He died in the 56th year of his age, A.D. 93.

DOMITIAN, TITUS FLAVIUS, was the son of Vespasian, and of Flavia Domitilla; he made himself Emperor of Rome, on the death of his brother Titus, whom it is suspected he poisoned. As the world gained nothing by his life, there will be little but the ridiculous to notice in his history.

Domitian, was a weak and cruel prince, given to extravagant pleasures, and unlawful indulgences:—the imbecility of his mind, could not be stronger exemplified, than by shewing the fondness which he inherited for destroying flies. He spent a great portion of the day by catching these insects, and in killing them with a bodkin. He was suspicious and jealous, and as his anxieties increased by the predictions of astrologers, so his cruelties took a larger range. On one occasion he invited the senators to feast with him: when they arrived at the palace, they were introduced into a gloomy hall, hung with black, in the centre of which, coffins were placed; the name of each senator

being engraved thereon. Men clothed in black, then rushed into the room, with drawn swords; and after greatly alarming the august assembly, by their pranks, and menaces, they were permitted to retire. He was so distrustful, even when alone, that around the terrace, where he walked, he built a wall with shining stones, that from them he might perceive, as in a glass, whether any one followed him. With all this distrust, and fear of assassination, it is to be wondered at, that he placed no bounds to his levity. So little respect did he pay to the feelings and honour of his senators, that he is reported on another occasion, to have called them together, to know, in what vessel, a turbot might conveniently be dressed! His pusillanimous conduct, was not of long duration, and having reigned fifteen years, he was assassinated in the 45th year of his age, A.D. 96. He was the last of the twelve Cæsars.

HADRIAN, the fifteenth Emperor of Rome. He is represented to us as an active, warlike, and austere general. He built a wall in Britain, between Carlisle and Newcastle, sixty miles long, to protect the Britons from the incursions of the Caledonians. In one battle Hadrian killed 500,000 Jews, who had rebelled, and built a city on the ruins of Jerusalem. His memory was so retentive, that he remembered every incident of his life, and knew, it is said, all the soldiers of his army by name. He was the first emperor, that wore a long beard,

and this he did to hide the warts on his face; he travelled long marches upon foot, and always went bareheaded. In commencing his reign, he remitted all arrears due to his treasury for sixteen years. The travels of Hadrian, were not to display imperial pride, but to see whether justice was distributed impartially. He courted public favour by condescending behaviour; and when he wrote his life, he published it under the name of one of his domestics. Worn down with intolerable suffering, he died, after reigning twenty-one years, in the 72nd year of his age, A.D. 138.

ATONINUS PIUS, was adopted by the Emperor Hadrian, whom he succeeded. This prince is remarkable for all the virtues, that can form a perfect statesman, philosopher, and king. He rebuilt whatever cities had been destroyed by wars in former reigns. In cases of famine, or inundation, he relieved the distressed, and supplied their wants with his own money. He suffered the governors of the provinces to remain long in the administration, that no opportunity of extortion might be given to new comers. In his conduct towards his subjects, he behaved with affability and humanity, and listened with patience to every complaint brought before him. He did not persecute the Christians like his predecessors, but his life was a scene of universal benevolence. When consul of Asia, he lodged at Smyrna, in the house of a sophist, who in civility, obliged the governor to change his

house at night. The philosopher, when Antoninus became emperor, visited Rome, and was jocosely desired to use the palace as his own house, without any apprehension of being turned out at night. He extended the boundaries of the Roman province in Britain, by raising a rampart between the friths of Clyde, and Forth; but he waged no wars in his reign, and only repulsed the enemies of the empire, who appeared in the field. He died in the 75th year of his age, after a reign of twenty-three years, A.D. 161. He was succeeded by his adopted son, M. Aurelius Antoninus, a prince as virtuous as his father.

SEVERUS, LUCIUS, SEPTIMIUS, was an African by birth, and of a noble family. After the murder of Pertinax, Severus resolved to remove Didius Julianus, who had bought the imperial purple, when exposed for sale by the licentiousness of the pretorians. He persuaded Albinus, who was at the head of the Roman forces in Britain, to join him in the enterprise, under the promise that he should share, in those honors of which he conceived he should shortly be in possession. He proclaimed himself emperor on the borders of Illyricum, where he was stationed against the barbarians. After destroying his competitor Pescennius Niger, on the plains of Issus, with the loss of 20,000 men, he punished in a most cruel manner all the partizans of his unfortunate rival. Having conquered several of the eastern nations he returned to Rome, to destroy

Albinus, with whom he had hitherto reluctantly shared the imperial purple. He attempted to assassinate him, firstly by emissaries, but failing in success, he then had recourse to arms, and the fate of the empire had again to be decided on the plains of Gaul. Albinus was defeated, and the conqueror was so elated with the recollection, that he had now no longer to compete for the purple, that he insulted the dead body of his rival, and ordered it to be thrown into the Rhone, after he had suffered it to putrify before the door of his tent, and to be torn to pieces by his dogs. The family and adherents of Albinus, shared his fate, and the return of Severus to the capital, exhibited the bloody triumphs of Marius and Sylla. On the Emperor Commodus, who had been assassinated, twenty years previously to the reign of Severus, for his cruelty, debauchery, and crimes, he bestowed divine honors, and his murderers were punished in the most wanton manner. Tired of the inactive life he led in Rome, he marched into the east with his two sons, Caracalla, and Geta, and with uncommon success made himself master of Seleucia, Babylon, and Ctesiphon. The revolt of Britain, called him from the east; after he had reduced it, he built the wall to which we have slightly alluded, across the northern parts of the island, to defend it against the frequent invasions of the Caledonians.

As virtue oftentimes, even in this world, meets with its reward,—so wickedness we may observe

justly meets its punishment. Hitherto successful against his enemies, Severus now found the peace of his family disturbed. Caracalla attempted to murder his father, as he was concluding a treaty of peace with the Britons; and the emperor was so shocked at the undutifulness of his son, that on his return home, he called him into his presence, and after he had upbraided him for his ingratitude and perfidy, he offered him a drawn sword, adding, "*if you are so ambitious of reigning alone, now imbrue your hands in the blood of your father, and let not the eyes of the world, be witnesses of your want of filial tenderness.*"

Severus, worn out with infirmities, which the gout and uneasiness of his mind increased, soon after died, exclaiming, that he had been everything a man could wish, but that he was then nothing. He died at York, on the 4th of February, in the 211th year of the Christian era, and in the 66th year of his age, after a reign of seventeen years, eight months, and three days. Severus is said to have been a good soldier, but a cruel monarch, and that he never did an act of humanity, or, forgave a fault; this is contradicted, however, on one occasion. Some have excused his cruel character, under the idea, that the morals of that age, had become so corrupted as to need his severity. Though we have little to record of his licentiousness, it is to be feared, from the immoral conduct of his son Caracalla, and the incestuous proceedings

of his empress, that moral example, formed no part of his household virtues. He long held his court at York, and as his coins have frequently been found likewise at Exeter, together with a sculptured head of his empress, Julia Domna, it is not improbable to suppose, that this city likewise, was made by him, a place of royal resort. The body of Severus, after death, was taken to Acklam, in Yorkshire, and there burnt upon a mount, called Sivars; the remains, were then deposited in an urn, and forwarded to Rome.

GETA SEPTIMIUS, was the son of the previous emperor, and brother to Caracalla. In the eighth year of his age, he was moved with compassion, at the fate of some of the partisans of Niger, and Albinus, who had been ordered to be executed, and his father, struck with his humanity, for once, retracted his sentence. After the death of Severus, he reigned conjointly with his brother; but Caracalla, who envied his virtues, and was jealous of his popularity, ordered him to be poisoned; when this could not be effected, he murdered him in the arms of his mother Julia, who in the attempt, of defending the fatal blows from his body, received a wound in the arm from the hand of her son. He died on the 28th of March, A.D. 212. Geta had not reached the 23rd year of his age, and the Romans had reason to lament the death of so virtuous a prince, while they groaned under the cruelties and oppression of Caracalla.

GORDIANUS, M. ANTONIUS AFRICANUS, was the son of Metius Marcellus, descended from Trajan by his mother's side. He cultivated learning, and was an example of piety and virtue. He was such an advocate for good breeding, and politeness, that he never sat down in the presence of his father-in-law, Annius Severus, who paid him daily visits, before he was made pretor. He was some time after made consul. After he had attained his 80th year, he was roused from his peaceful occupations, by the tyrannical reign of the Maximini, and he was proclaimed Emperor, by the troops of his province. He declined to accept the purple, but threats of death, gained his compliance. The son of Gordian, being slain in a battle with Maximus, and the father worn out with age, and made desperate by misfortunes, he strangled himself at Carthage, before he had been six weeks at the head of the empire, A.D. 236. He was universally lamented by the army and navy. A rare coin of this emperor, was found in the close of Exeter, one hundred and twenty years ago, together with some others of the previous emperors.

VICTORINA. This celebrated matron, placed herself at the head of the Roman armies, and made war against the Emperor Gallienus. Her son Victorinus, and her grandson of the same name, were declared emperors, but when they were assassinated, Victorina invested with the imperial purple, one of her favorites, called Tetricus. She

was some time after poisoned, A.D. 269, and according to some, by Tetricus. A few years ago, a stone inscribed to the memory of this surprising woman was found at Silchester, it informed the reader, that it was placed "in memory of Fl. Victorina, the wife of T. Tam. Victor."

CONSTANTIUS CHLORUS, son of Eutropius, and father of the great Constantine, merited the title of Cæsar, which he obtained by his victories in Britain, and Germany. He became the colleague of Galerius, on the abdication of Dioclesian; and, after bearing the character of a humane, and benevolent prince, he died at York, and made his son his successor A.D. 306.

2. THE COINS OF THE ROMANS. The difficulty which generally arises in decyphering the inscriptions of the Romans, either upon their coins, or, their monuments, is owing to their system of abbreviation; the confusion is completed, by these abbreviations standing for latin words. As the difficulty can only be entirely surmounted, by a classical education, and long experience in the study of antiquities, the following explanation, may give some insight to our meaning.

The initials, represent the names which are given in italics.

A. *Aulus*, C. *Caius*, D. *Decius*, K. *Cæso*, L. *Lucius*, M. *Manius*, and *Marcus*, N. *Numerius*, P. *Publius*, Q. *Quinctus*, T. *Titus*.

A P. *Appius*, C N. *Cneus*, S P. *Spurius*,
T I. *Tiberius*, M A M. *Mamercus*, S E R. *Servius*,
S E X. *Sextus*.

When there were two, of the same name in a family, they were distinguished by *Major*, and *Minor*; or, if by a greater number by *Prima*, *Secunda*, *Tertia*, *Quarta*, or, *Quinta*. Adopted persons assumed three names, taking in that of the person who obliged them by the kindness, but as a mark of their proper descent, added at the end, either their former name, or surname, as, Q. *Servilius Cepio*, *Agalo Brutus*, the name of M. *Junius Brutus*, when adopted by Q. *Servilius Cepio Alago*. The other with some slight alteration, as C. *Octavius*, when adopted by Julius Cæsar, was called C. *Julius Cæsar Octavianus*.

Inquiring into the difference, and value, of the Roman coins, we find, that the lowest sort was that of brass, or mixed metal. The Æs, or most ancient money, was first stamped by *Servius Tullius*, it was distinguished, by its weight, but afterwards by an image. The first image was that of *pecus*, or small cattle, whence it took the name of *pecunia*; subsequently, it had on one side the bows of a ship, on the other that of Janus, such were the stamps of the Æs, their value is differently stated: for the *Triens*, *Quadrans*, and *Sextans*, they had an impression of a boat upon them.

Silver was first coined in the year of Rome, 484. The stamps upon the silver denarii, had commonly

at the commencement, on one side, waggons, with two or four beasts in them; on the reverse, that of the head of Rome with a helmet. The impressions of the consular denarius, as well as that coined by the emperors, were oftentimes altered; besides the head of Rome, on the former, X, or a star was often placed on the reverse, to denote its value in asses; the figures of Castor, and Pollux, and sometimes Victory in a chariot, drawn with horses, and the busts of different deities were portrayed upon them; these were superseded at length, by the heads of the Cæsars. The denarius under the consular government was the seventh part, and that of the emperors, the eighth part of an ounce: this was equivalent, to seven pence halfpenny, of our money. The denarius, was the usual pay in Rome, for a day's servitude.

The Victoriatus, another silver coin, had the impression of Victory on one side, and on the reverse that of the city of Rome. The value of it, was half the amount of a *Denarius*, or, equal to about three pence of our present coin.

The Sestertius, likewise of silver, represented Castor and Pollux on one side, and the city of Rome on the reverse, it was the fourth part of the value of a *denarius*. The Obulus, was the sixth part of the Denarius, and equal to the Attick, ὀβολός. The Libella was the tenth part of the Denarius, and was estimated in value, the same as the As: it was called by this name, from its equality to a pound of brass.

Of the gold coins of Rome, the most remarkable were the *Aurei Denarii*, so termed, because, they bore the same stamp as the silver denarii; the value of each, equalled in our coin seventeen shillings and a penny; its value afterwards decreased, to fifteen shillings. The ordinary marks of the Roman coins are as follow.

The As, is represented by L., because it was at first a pound in weight: the *Sestertius* because it contained in value, two pounds and a half of brass, by H S., or, L L S. The mark of the *Quinarius*, or *Victoriatus* by Λ , and that of the *Denarius* by X, or :::

The sums of money, chiefly in use by the Romans were, the *Sestertium*, the *Libra*, and the *Talent*. The *Sestertium* contained a thousand *Sestertia*, or £7 16s. 3d. of our money. The *Libra*, or pound, contained twelve ounces of silver, or ninety-six drachms; and in our coin equalled £3. The *Talent* contained twenty-four *sestertia*, or equalled in value £187 10s. The engravings of the coins of *Vespasian*, and *Antoninus Pius*, we have given, are from those we have referred to, as being in the possession of Mr. Winn: the *Denarius* of *Tiberius*, is a copy from one in the British Museum.

3. THE MILITARY STATIONS OF THE ROMANS.
It is not our intention to particularize, the numerous Roman stations, which individually appear, in the

chart of Roman-Britain, but to select, two, or three, of those for notice, which we conceive will be most interesting to the reader.

We have chosen Staffordshire for our reflections, because it is replete with antiquity, and as the London, and North Western Railway, passes almost through the heart of it, and so near to its Roman stations, and other remains; that we shall not only stay to survey them, but consider that we render a service to the railway-traveller, as well as others, by their topographical description.

We return to that period, when the early Briton, unmolested pursued his avocations, feeding his herds of cattle by day, or fishing in his frail coricle, on the widely spreading rivers and streams; and reposing at night, in his humble cottage thatched with straw. The Roman then had not intruded on the privacy of the Britain; without a dream of ambition, he led the life of a recluse, only aroused to energy, when the foe attempted to encroach upon his liberties. To him, the thoughts of the future, were remote, and uncollected, and the religious consolation he might derive from the Druids, who,—as it has been previously shown, were his only teachers,—was of such a superficial nature, that if it subjected him to the discipline, of a civil, and moral government, necessary to the existence, even of a barbarous nation, it did nothing at all to improve the mind, or to promote that emulation which is requisite, to refinement, and knowledge.

At this period of our history, the present fields of luxuriant corn, the pastures, and meadows, were covered by heaths, forests, commons, and marshes, one vast expanse of waste, on every side, skirted the horizon. This was not the case with Staffordshire alone, but with the whole kingdom of ancient Britain. Imagination pictures, the wild, and wearied traveller, of those times, worn down with hunger, and fatigue, resting on the desert moor, and looking for some beacon of hope, to guide his footsteps for the night. No village church, upreared its head, nor sound of curfew bell, then proclaimed the hour of departed day: the nation was a wilderness, yielding her imperfect fruits, and her inhabitants were as wild, as primeval nature, could make them.

The forests of the Britons, Strabo informs us, were their cities; that when they enclosed a large circle, with the trees that were felled, they built within it, houses for themselves, and hovels for their cattle: these buildings were slight, and frequently not designed for long duration. In speaking of the British towns, or encampments, Cæsar observes that, “what the Britons call a town, is a tract of woody country, surrounded by a vallum, and a ditch, for the security of themselves, and their cattle.”

It is believed that Staffordshire, from its central situation in England, and other circumstances, was chosen as a seat of government for the Druids; and, that Cannock, Needwood, and Sutton Cold-

field, which were covered with forests, were their constant habitations. “The Druids’ veneration for groves of oak, and for sacred fountains, was considered as an expression,”—says the author of “Old England,” “of that natural worship which sees the source of all good, in the beautiful forms, with which the earth is clothed. The sanctity of the misletoe, the watch-fires of spring, summer, and autumn,—traces of which observances still remain amongst us;—were tributes presented by them, to the bounty of the All-giver, who alone could make the growth, the ripening, and the gathering of the fruits of the earth propitious.”

In the midst of such associations, Staffordshire is situated:—a place near Aldridge retains the name, and is celebrated to this day for its “Druid’s-heath;” age, after age, has passed away, yet beyond the memory of man, has it borne its antiquated notoriety. There it is said, was the seat of an Arch-Druid, one of those perhaps, who “executed justice, on the judgment-seat of stone, both bloody, and terrible!—who sacrificed human victims by fire, as we described, in large wicker idols,—made so capacious, as to consume a multitude at once;”—or, “not having criminals sufficient to conciliate the will of the gods, did not hesitate to imbrue his hands in the blood of the innocent.” There is still perceptible, a small intrenchment, at the east end of the heath, encompassed with a treble ditch; and three hundred yards from this, is a hill near eight

feet high, surrounded by a single ditch;—the latter it is believed formed the summer-residence of the Druid, whose winter-retreat is placed at Over Stonnal, two miles to the northward.

Barbeacon hill, in this county, is another locality, which brings with it gloomy reflections of the past. It is one of those high places, where by fire, it is said, the Druids gave notice of their quarterly sacrifices, and where they performed those inhuman rites to which we have alluded:—the stones at Kinfare, Cannock, and Wrottesley, and the British fortifications at Apewood Castle, are considered likewise as monuments of this early period.

By glancing at such remains, and considering the habits, and state of mind of the Briton, we place ourselves in a position, to judge, how far such ignorance could contribute to form those stations, we have briefly to introduce, and which were occupied by the Romans;—or, what share they might have, in making those roads, which yet permanently intersect the kingdom.

To the time of Cæsar, we have shown, that the Britons had either little, or no knowledge, of agriculture, and as to their architectural pursuits,—the erections of hovels, and caves, were the utmost bounds of their ingenuity. How little could we be indebted then, to any futile efforts of our own, for such noble thoroughfares;—such extensive roads, as are yet before us, evince more than common ingenuity, and, powerful minds alone could direct

their formation: they are not only to be admired for the direct lines, in which they are placed, but for their compactness of material and durability.

There are still four of these roads existing in England, all equally firm and complete, and as the composition of each is nearly the same, we may describe the Herman Street, as given by Abraham de la Pryme: "The Herman Street," he says, "is cast up on both sides, with incredible labour, to a great height, yet discontinued in many places, and then begun again, where it runs over nothing, but bare mould, and plain heath, it consists of nothing but earth thrown up, but where it runs through woods, there it is not only raised with earth, but paved with great stones, set edgeways, very close together, that the roots of the trees, which had been cut down, to make the way, might not grow through, and blind the road. The breadth of the Herman Street is seven yards."

The *Herman Street*,—which name was given to it, by the Saxons,—passes directly to the north, and south, of the kingdom. The *Ikenild Street*, and the *Foss*, traverse from south-west, to north-east, parallel to each other, and the *Watling Street* crossed these quite a contrary way, with an equal obliquity.

The two great military ways, running through Staffordshire,—which county was included in the division "*Flavia Cæsarensis*," of the Romans,—are the *Ikenild Street*, and the *Watling Street*.

The Ikenild Street, enters Staffordshire at Stretton, near Tutbury, and running south-west, crosses the Watling Street, near Wall, about a mile south of Lichfield, passing into Warwickshire, at Handsworth, near Birmingham.

The Roman-military stations on the Watling Street, in this county, are, Wall, or, "*Etocetum*," near Lichfield; Penkridge, or "*Pennocrucium*;" and Knightly, or "*Mediolanum*:" under the Roman government, a vicinal way was formed from Penkridge, to Wrottesley, or "*Uxacona*," likewise in Staffordshire; this place communicated directly with Wroxeter,—"*Uriconium*,"—the Roman station in Shropshire,—and continued onwards to Rowton, or "*Rutunium*," a village likewise in the county of Salop. We shall confine ourselves to the descriptions, of Wrottesley, and Penkridge.

WROTTESLEY,—"*Uxacona*;" is the property of The Right Honourable Lord, of this name, to whom it gives the title. His Lordship's ancestors have held it since the reign of Henry III. It is a fine estate, consisting of near 3000 acres of land, and is situated on the Shiffnal road, about five miles from Wolverhampton. The present hall, which is a magnificent structure, was erected in 1696.

Various conjectures have arisen, as to the ancient origin of Wrottesley. Antiquaries have made it their study, and men of learning and research, have surveyed it: notwithstanding which,

its mysteries are so veiled in remote antiquity, that at present, it almost bids defiance to the most searching wisdom, and penetration of man. That it has been a British city, the immortal Camden allows it, “because,” he says, “of the several partitions like streets, running through it, which are within its limits, and from the large hinges, and squared stones it presents. The whole contains in circuit about three or four miles. Stones of immense size are standing; it is remarkable that one of these made a cistern in a malt-house at Wrottesley, which though left very thick at the bottom and sides, wets at one time thirty-seven strikes of barley.”

If we are to credit the opinion, that Staffordshire formed so important a seat of government for the Druids, we may with equal propriety, consider Wrottesley to have shared in the events of that important period; stones of such magnitude as those represented, as well as the partition-like resemblance of streets, described by Mr. Camden, can only be attributed to the handiwork of man. Here are first, we are led to believe,—the remains of a British, and secondly, a Roman city; why should not Wrottesley, therefore, in the vast importance it must have assumed, have possessed in that city, altars, for sacrifice, such as have existed in other parts of Britain?—there is little reason to doubt but it possessed them once, and that thousands of individuals, long before the Romans, have assembled here to submit to the determination, and sentence, of the

Druids, in that “Assize,” which is spoken of by Cæsar.

Surer grounds than conjecture, however, are wanting, to clear from Wrottesley, that mist of obscurity, with which it has so long been clouded: more antique-remains,—coins,—or inscriptions, must be discovered, before any opinion can be accepted, with any degree of certainty. Notwithstanding the seeming importance of Wrottesley, besides the squared-stones, and hinges alluded to, a Roman dagger, and a copper, or mixed-metal celt, now in the possession of The Honourable C. Wrottesley, we believe, are about the only curiosities which of late years have been brought to light.

Wrottesley is within the jurisdiction of the court of the Royal Peculiar of Tetterhall.

PENKRIDGE,—“*Pennocrucium*.” We arrive at our last stations, the Roman-station,—the Railway-station,—and, as we may figuratively describe the Church,—the station of Death. Let us separately consider them,—for Penkridge embodies the whole!

As a *Roman station*, it has ever been celebrated; —Camden, whose opinion goes further, in antiquarian researches, than any other author, fixes their military camp here, without hesitation; but Plott, Stukeley, and Horseley, in consequence of the Watling Street passing close to Stretton,—which is likewise in this parish, three miles to the south-west,—and from some remains, which have

been discovered there, think Stretton more likely to have been a place, at which the Romans quartered their soldiers, than at Penkridge. However this may be, but one opinion prevails, as to its very early origin, even the most sceptical, believing Penkridge to have been a place of great importance to the Romans, and that it has arisen from Roman ruins.

Excepting the brass-head of the bolt of a Catapulta, which was found here in the middle of the last century, we could ascertain but few curiosities, had either been collected or preserved.

Unproductive however, as Penkridge has hitherto been in antiquities, we are not to suppose, that the deficiency arises, from a want of them, but rather attribute it to the effects of chance;—there have been no foundations sunk,—or repairs undertaken, which could discover those treasures, in which the Antiquary delights; instead of sinking for a level, the engineers of the railway, have raised an embankment, and unfortunately here, as in Lincolnshire, and in other parts of the kingdom, the discoveries which were anticipated, have been met by disappointment.

Viewing Penkridge, as a Roman-station many pleasing ideas must crowd upon the mind.

Here we may imagine,—for imagination, must supply the place of reality,—that near two thousand years ago, we can view the Briton toiling in the stronghold of the Roman, unwillingly, “with stripes and indignities to boot,” as Tacitus has it;—labouring

at first perhaps, with the pioneers of the Roman army, in clearing the woods and paving the fens, to form a fortification against his own liberties and rights ;—then again we fancy him, dragging for many a weary mile, the corn and provender, which necessarily fell to the lot, of the respective, but distant stations ;—moreover we may picture, in such a place, the Roman soldier, and his duties in the garrison ;—here furbishing his arms for the morning's manœuvres ;—there cleansing his highly bred steed, or, in majestic silence guarding the portal of his camp. These are the fanciful, but not the improbable employments of that age, and, it is reasonable to dwell upon them ! The scenes have often changed since then,—like things of a perishing nature, those heroes have passed away ;—others have supplied their place, and they too are gone ;—furnishing evidence to us, of the instability of life, the vanity of worldly calculations, and the necessity there is, for devoting ourselves to piety, in order to obtain, that promised reward which is anticipated in the future.

The *Railway Station* at Penkridge is a happy substitute for the military one of the Romans. Long since, the clarion of the soldier, has given place, to the railway-whistle, and the Roman legions, to commerce, and agriculture. The railway station is suitably placed, on the embankment near the church, and it is not only a source of vast accommodation to the town, but likewise, to the highly respectable inhabitants, of the neighbourhood.

The town of Penkridge, as well as the church, lie to the right of the London and North Western Railway, as it proceeds to Liverpool and Manchester; Penkridge is six miles from Stafford, and ten from Wolverhampton. It consists of several short streets, with two inns, some dwelling houses, of the Elizabethian age, and several neatly built houses, and shops, of a modern date. The principal public accommodation in Penkridge, is, the Littleton's Arms, which from its situation, and respectability, is well adapted to the traveller. The fairs held at this place, during the year, are widely celebrated, for their excellent production of saddle, and draught horses, one of these fairs is held under a grant of Edward II. The population of Penkridge is upwards of 3000, and the greater portion of the parish is the property of The Right Honorable Lord Hatherton, whose seat is at Teddesley. His Lordship is likewise the impropriator of the tithes, and Lord of the Manors, of Penkridge, Pilaton, Caley, or, Gailey, Preston, Levedale, Drayton, Otherton, Wolgarston, and Teddesley.

The salubrity of the air, the kindness of the inhabitants, and the rural beauties, which nature has bestowed upon Penkridge, in summer, makes it a delightful place, for either dyspeptic-invalids, or those afflicted by consumption!

PENKRIDGE CHURCH. Turning from the busy habits of crowded life, which are hourly displayed on the railway, to the quiet scenes of the lowly

dead, we arouse a feeling of veneration, it would not be well, perhaps, to suppress. There is a time, we are told, for all things. By quitting the gayeties, and pleasures of life, occasionally, to ramble amongst the tombs, we may gather by reflection, that which will prove of vast advantage to us in the future; the means of a happy entrance to eternity! But if moral reflections, have no inducement for us, to visit these melancholy habitations, of the dead, gratitude and love, for those that are gone, at least, should sometimes prompt the inclination.

Our frontispiece, illustrates what is so much admired by railway-travellers, and others,—the beautiful, and ancient church, of *Penkridge*, with its burying ground.

Penkridge church, which is dedicated to Saint Michael, was founded by King Edgar, in the year 964. It is a gothic building, and was thoroughly repaired, and beautified, in 1831. In 1206, King John, made the church collegiate. Edward II. declared that the church of “Pencriz,” and the chapels under it, were his free chapels, and exempt from all ordinary jurisdictions, and, that none should encroach on them. The college was dissolved in the reign of Edward VI.; but the church still enjoys the privileges of a royal peculiar, having within its jurisdiction, Dunston, Coppenhall, Stretton, and the parish of Shareshill. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the proprietor, The Right Honorable Lord Hatherton, and is now held, by The Reverend Edward Hall, M.A.

The internal decorations of the church, are elaborate, and chaste; they remind us, of the beauties of our colleges, and cathedrals. Beneath the stones of the chancel, and, in a side isle, a long line of the illustrious ancestors of Littleton, are deposited. The effigies, of the respective knights, and their ladies, are noble, and entirely perfect; apparently, they escaped those fanatical times, when the boisterous soldiers of the Commonwealth, thought the cause of heaven advanced, by defacing that, which was grand, and beautiful, and by pillaging, those monuments of art, and past ages, which will be ever venerated by true-born Englishmen.

The brevity of the epitaphs, and the little ostentation they display, is worthy of observation.

Over the effigies of the two Sir Edward Littletons, to the left of the altar, is the following inscription.

“ Reader, ’twas thought enovgh, upon ye tombe,
Of that great Captaine, the enemy of Rome,
To write no more, but, [here lyes Hanibal,]
Let this suffice thee then, instead of all;
Here lye two knights, ye father, and ye sonne,
Sir Edward, and Sir Edward Littleton.”

A tablet to the memory of Sir Edward Littleton, of Pileton, Baronet, informs the reader that he died in 1741.

“ Free from pride, ambition and hypocrisy !”

To the right of the altar, is a tablet, likewise, to record the death of The Most Noble, The Marchioness of Wellesley, who died the 5th of November, 1816. Her Ladyship was mother-in-law of E. J. Littleton, Esq.

We are deterred, from entering more fully, upon the interesting remains of the dead, through want of space, but we conceive that whoever turns aside, to view the church of Penkridge, or its calm secluded graveyard, will consider himself repaid for his trouble; for there are few we hope, who can indifferently behold such structures of antiquity, or the solemn scenes which are portrayed, without a proper degree of reflection.

As this is,—figuratively speaking,—the last station of Antiquity, at which we can arrive,—from whence none of us can return, and, as it will be a long night when we reach there;—we consider it behoves us, to approach it with care,—to make vast preparations for the journey, and to supply the engine that takes us, with suitable fuel, that the steam of pleasure, may never be exhausted!

IV. THE SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY AND THE FALL OF ROME.

Having surveyed the Habits, Customs, and Antiquities of the Romans; and, noticed any link, by which, they were connected with us;—let us, as the concluding portion of our history, consider two essential points, as necessary to its com-

pletion;—*the spread of Christianity, and the fall of Rome.*

As the light of Christianity spread its cheering influence over the heathen world, the glories, and strength of Rome began to decline, whilst she was invaded by open violence, and slow decay, religion began to ingraft itself into the hearts of men, and every opposition it met with, increased the flame, till the cross was raised triumphant, at length, on the capitol itself.

From the commencement of the world, the Saviour was promised, as a propitiation for the sins of man, and, a knowledge of this, from the Jewish traditions, had no doubt spread itself, into different portions of the globe. The important announcement, however, had little weight with the Romans, until the reign of Sylla, when we find Sybilla Delphica, revealing it to them, in the following prophecy: “*Nascetur Propheta, absque matris, coitu ex utero ejus.*” *—it was spoken at Delphos. We may be excused the delicacy of a literal translation, but may observe, that so much certainty was placed by the Romans, upon the *Sibylline-oracles*, that when they would bind themselves, to the truth of any thing, it was customary for them to say, that it is as true, as, “*Sibyllæ folium*,”—as, Sibylla’s oracles.

If there was any thing wanting before, to impress upon man, the necessity of a virtuous life, in order

* Romanæ Historiæ, 1658.

to make it a happy one, the example afforded by the life, and patient sufferings of Christ was amply sufficient. He came, not into the world, for one sect alone,—or, as the Jews had expected him,—a king, and a conqueror,—but, He came, as a prophet, a martyr, and the Son of God,—a man, full of sorrows, and acquainted with griefs. His expiatory sacrifice, abolished for ever, the imperfect sacrifices of the Jewish temple: the ceremonial law, of types and figures, were succeeded by a pure, and spiritual worship, adapted to every climate, and condition of man; and, instead of the Divine favour being confined to the posterity of Abraham, it was universally offered, to the free-man, and the slave,—to the Greek, and the barbarian,—to the Jew, and the Gentile.

Such a load of sufferings as the Son of God, had to bear;—such exemplary patience, under the scoffs, and scorns, of the wicked, were well calculated, to raise for Him a host of followers. When He was accused, He answered not;—when He was reviled, He reviled not again;—well might Pilate, before he condemned Him, enquire *as to the evil that He had done*, and afterwards reproach himself before the Emperor Tiberius, with his having been concerned in His death:—this attempt of Pilate to wash his hands, from the blood of the innocent, is only equalled in history by Tiberius himself,—who, we are informed, notwithstanding his avowed contempt of all religion, conceived the design, of placing the Jewish Messiah, amongst the gods of Rome.

We have many instances, where the obdurate hearts of the Romans, yielded to the influence and piety of Christ:—in the eighth chapter of Matthew, we are told—that a Roman centurion, full of faith, came to Christ, to heal his servant of the palsy;—“but speak the word only,” said he, “and my servant shall be healed,—for I am a man under authority, having soldiers under me;” intimating, that as surely as his servants came, and went, at his command, so certainly would the disease depart at the Lord’s bidding.—Here was the faith, of a Roman soldier;—a man, of rank, and command, trained to all the harsh usages of war,—bending, to the meekness and simplicity of the lamb!

Another centurion, in the reign of the tyrant Maximian, on a day of public festival, threw away his belt, his arms, and the ensigns of his office, and exclaimed aloud,—that,—“he would obey none but Christ,—the eternal king, and, that he renounced for ever, the use of carnal weapons, and the service of an idolatrous master.” How forcible must the effects of such examples have been,—a man, laying down in this manner, his earthly honours, before a host of warriors, and risking death, for his desertion, as preferable to the pleasures of life, or, the glittering rewards, which might be won by the sword. The conduct of the soldier, in a military point of view, might be blamed,—for his breach of discipline,—bad example to his companions, or, want of allegiance, to his emperor;—but his conversion, was no less an

extraordinary instance, of the power of God, working upon the mind.

The material changes, which the world experienced in those times, were most momentous. The convincing evidence of the doctrine of Christianity, as it triumphantly proceeded, was backed by the ruling Providence of its Great Author. Can the infidel-historian, behold the will of God, as it has been revealed to the world, and view with indifference,—or attribute to chance, the mighty acts of the Creator:—the Jewish massacres,—we have shewn that Hadrian destroyed in one engagement, 500,000 Israelites,—the destruction of their temple, so long foretold, and at the same time, the fall of the Roman capitol, and not behold the majesty of heaven displayed?—these are incidents, too plainly marked for misconception;—they were the effects of divine-will, clearing the way for Christianity, which the conquests of Rome, had long past facilitated.

The clouds of error, with which the world had so long been darkened, gradually receded, man with pious horror, began to view the abominations of the circus,—to renounce the ancient deities, and to admire, and covet the friendship, of those who possessed religion; and yet, the Christian's, was not a road freed from briars, and thorns, there were hills to surmount of perilous ascent, and valleys of hidden danger. Under Nero, the followers of our Saviour, were vilely persecuted; that inhuman

tyrant, imitating the fall of Troy, caused Rome, in various places to be set on fire, and punished the Christians for the aggression: the lamentations of mothers, on the occasion, for the loss of their children, the groans of the dying, and the fall of palaces, and buildings, were viewed by the monster with savage satisfaction. The conflagration continued, for nine successive days, during which time, the emperor, was in a tower, occasionally amusing himself, by singing to his lyre, “ *The destruction of Troy.*” For this imputed crime, he caused the Christians to die the most dreadful deaths; some were nailed to crosses, or, sewn up in the skins of wild beasts, and exposed to the fury of dogs; whilst others, smeared over with combustible materials, were used as torches to illuminate the darkness of night.

It was no slight task in those days, to uphold Christianity; nor, were its tenets supported by outward *professions*; it was necessary, that its doctrines should be accompanied by a pious life, renunciation of sins, by extraordinary fortitude, and frequently by an ignominious death. Ignatius, of Antioch, we are told, was torn to pieces by lions, in the Amphitheatre of Rome, in the cause of his religion, and that he exasperated the beasts and provoked their irritability, that the example he set to the world, might be lasting, and complete.

We cannot at all times vouch for the truth of history, nor for the traditions which are handed

down to us; infatuation may occasionally display itself,—yet, the generous enthusiasm, if we may call it so, on such melancholy occasions, may rather be pitied, than condemned, seeing, “that the blood of martyrs, afterwards became, the seed of the church!”

During the reigns of Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius, the Christians were rather protected, than injured; but under the Emperors Valerian and Gallienus, they met with further persecutions. At this period, Cyprian, the celebrated Bishop of Carthage, rather than live an apostate, in infamy, by renouncing the principles of Christianity, sealed the truth of its doctrines with his blood:—he was beheaded by order of Paternus, proconsul of Africa, about the year of our Lord, 255.

The sufferings and patient deaths of those martyrs, who were continually sacrificed, did much to increase the ardour of Christianity: firstly, the lower orders of society became its converts, then the senate, and the nobility, and lastly, the emperors themselves.

The conversion of Constantine, is too important to pass unnoticed; the emperor, from his brave exploits, was surnamed the great, and was son of that humane, and benevolent prince, to whom we have before alluded, Constantius Chlorus.

It is said, that Constantine, became a convert to Christianity, from a circumstance which transpired, the day previously, to his battle with Maxentius:—

he saw in the sky, the sign of a cross with the following inscription—*εν τούτω νικα*,—*in this, conquer*. He confided in the mysterious promise, and having obtained an easy victory, he ever afterwards adopted the labarum, or cross, for his standard. Long before his death, Constantine disclaimed, and insulted the superstitions of his ancestors; and, in his last illness, at the palace of Nicomedia, after he had received the sacrament of baptism, he refused any longer to wear the imperial purple, preferring, as the disciple of Christ, the white garment of a Neophyte. Constantine was learned, as well as pious, and composed, and preached, numerous sermons.

Before the reigns of Diocletian, A.D. 304, and of Constantine, the faith of Christ had been preached in every province, and in all the great cities of the Roman empire. Under Theodosius, A.D. 395, Christianity enjoyed its liberties, and the sunshine of imperial favour, for the long space of sixty years; and the church had increased, to 100,000 individuals.

No sooner were the shackles of oppression removed, than the gospel spread itself with unbounded vigour, the histories of Our Saviour, were translated into Latin for the benefit of the Romans; and, those beautiful roads, or military ways, of which we have spoken, were no longer wanted for brave, but heathenish warriors; they became, the highways, of Christian missionaries, and from

Damascus, to Corinth, from Italy, to the extremity of Spain, and Britain; those spiritual conquerors of the world, pursued their holy avocations.

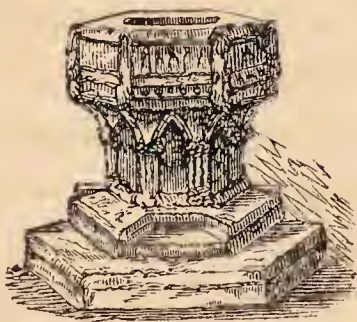
Since that period, a second reformation, more glorious if possible than the first, has been accomplished, sealed by the blood too, of bishops, divines, and holy men;—armies of noble martyrs, have died in its cause, and preferred, the most excruciating torments of fire, and all the horrors of the rack, rather than bow to the idolatrous worship, which had gradually disgraced the primative religion.

We have now, by the blessings of Providence, a church, built upon sure foundations, which nothing can undermine, a pure and undefiled religion, and for which, “such a candle, has been lighted in England,” in the words of the dying Latimer, “as we hope, from this day forward, will never be extinguished !”

The Fall of Rome. After the recall of the Roman legions, from Britain, A.D. 375; Rome rapidly declined. The different nations of the earth, as they increased in knowledge, became proficient likewise, in the use of arms; but the Roman soldier was now retrograding; he became indolent, and regardless of his country's honour; when he fought, it was without spirit, discipline, or animosity, but more frequently he left the wars of his country to be waged by mercenary troops, whilst he lived himself, a life, of luxuriance, and indolence. One evil is frequently productive of

others: the supineness of the legions, was followed by disaffection of the people, disobedience to the laws, envy, and hatred to those, to whom they owed allegiance and subjection, and, whose rank, and better fortunes in life, had placed them in superior positions to their own. The fate of Rome, was accelerated likewise, by Constantine: by founding the city of Constantinople, and transporting there a portion of the Roman senate, he made it the rival of Rome, both in population and magnificence. From this time the two cities beheld each other with envy, and soon afterwards a distinct separation was made between them; Rome, was called the capital of the western, and Constantinople, the capital of the eastern dominions of the empire.

In the year 800, of the Christian Era, Rome with Italy was delivered by Charlemagne, the then emperor of the west, into the hands of the pope, who still continues to hold the sovereignty, and to maintain his independance, under the name of the Ecclesiastical States.





A P P E N D I X.

CONTAINING,


A GUIDE TO THE PRINCIPAL ROMAN STATIONS IN BRITAIN:

WITH A NOTICE,

OF THE

ANTIQUITIES DISCOVERED;

THE POPULATION OF THE CITIES, AND BOROUGHES; AND NAMES
OF THE MEMBERS, RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

 *After the name of the City, Town, or Village, that of the Roman Station as shown upon the Map, in Latin, follows in italics, with inverted commas;—then the County in which it is situated, and lastly the Authorities.*

Abergavenny; “*Gobannum* :” Monmouthshire :—Camden.

Aidon Castle; “*Aquæ* :” —Gale.

Alne, River; “*Alaunus fluv.*” Northumberland :—Camden.

Albans St., Herts; the ancient city of Verulam :—The first Verulam, was stormed and taken by Julius Cæsar; and Cassibelan, the British King, kept his court here. It is disputed whether the famous battle of Queen Boadicea, with the Romans, was fought at this place, or at Malden;—at Malden, however, it is, generally supposed; there are very few remains now, of an ancient date worthy of notice. The population of St. Albans, is 17,051.—The Members returned to Parliament, are, A. Raphael, Esq., and, G. W. J. Repton, Esq.

Alnewick; “*Aluna* :” Northumberland :—Gale.

Aldby; “*Derventio* :” —on the Derwent, Yorkshire :—Camden :—Derwent in Cumberland :—Gale.—Soldiers, termed the Derventienses, were stationed at Aldby.

Alkborough; “*Aquis* :” Lincolnshire :—Stukely.—Contains a Roman castle, 300 feet square, which faces the rivers Trent, Humber, and Ouse, at their junction. There are also in the village two tumuli, and a Julian-bower, in excellent preservation.

Aldborough; “*Isurium* :” Yorkshire;—Camden :—Ripon, according to others.

Allenton, or Whetley; “*Alunna* :” —Gale.

- Ambleside; "*Amboglana*:" Camden:—Lanercroft, Cumberland:—others.—Remains of an ancient fortification are visble at Ambleside.
- Amberley; "*Anderesio*." Small towns in Herefordshire, in Monmouthshire, and in Sussex.
- Ancaster; "*Crococolana*:" or, "*Causennæ*:"—others think the station to have been, at Collingham, on the Fleet, Lincolnshire: or Newark, Nottinghamshire:—a Roman Cohort was stationed at Ancaster.
- Appleby; "*Aballaba*." Villages, in Westmoreland, and Lincolnshire. In Lincolnshire it is situated on the Herman Street, and is a village belonging to Charles Winn, Esquire, the worthy magistrate, we have noticed, as possessing a silver coin of "*Antoninus Pius*," in excellent preservation, as well as some other Roman Antiquities. So late as 1719, there existed a Julian Bower, near the *old street*. A quantity of silver coins have been discovered in the rabbit-warrens, and a Roman "*Suggrundarium*," or, infant-burial-place.
- Areley Wood, Staffordshire:—Has a Roman camp, an exact square, with double, and on one side treble ditches, probably the work of Astorius, who fortified the banks of the Severn.
- Arwystli; "*Argistillum*:"—Gale.
- Arm, river; "*Antrum fluv*:"—Gale.
- Ashford; "*Durolevum*," Kent.
- Ashbourn, river; "*Fraxula fluv*."
- Ashbury, Berkshire: Between this place, and Wantage, is a large camp, on the brow of a hill; it is made singly, and is of a quadrangular form,—the work of the Romans.
- Atturith; "*Trimuntium*:"—Gale.
- Aun, river; "*Aventio fluv*."—Gale.
- Aust, Passage near; "*Trajecus*."—Camden.
- Aulcester; "*Alauna*."—Gale.
- Aubery, or Aukbury, Wiltshire. On the east side of the Avon, by Great Dornford, is a large Roman camp, covering the top of the hill: on the opposite side of the river, a little higher up, is Vespasian's camp, called "*The Walls*," as well as two others of a smaller size:—to the north of these, at *Martin's-hall-hill*, is a vast stationary Roman camp, on two sides of which, the precipice is alarmingly steep. An ancestor of the present Right Honorable the Earl of Winchelsea, obtained a brass "*Alexander Severus*," found here, on the reverse of which, was *Jupiter fulminans*.
- Avon, river; "*Abona fluv*."—Wiltshire.
- Avington; "*Abone*:" Gloucestershire: Camden.—Hanham, on the Avon;—Gale.
- Aylesbury; Bucks:
The population is 19,154; the Members returned to Parliament, are, Lord Nugent, and, J. P. Deering, Esq.
- Ax, river; "*Axium fluv*."—Gale.
- Bargeny; "*Brigomonum*."
- Barkhampstead; "*Durobrivæ*:" Hertfordshire:—it is more probably supposed, that this station, was either at Rochester, or Maidstone, in Kent;—though many Roman coins, are frequently dug up here.
- BATH; "*Aq. Calida*," or, "*Aq. Solis*;" Somersetshire:—Camden and Gale.—Stones with Roman inscriptions are frequently

dug up in this city.—Agricola, in the reign of T. Vespasian, built a forum here. The present Royal Forum, is supposed to have been built upon its site. The population of Bath is 69,232. The Members returned to Parliament, are, Lord Ashley,—and Lord Duncan.

Bansey; “*Venusium*,”—Gale.

Baquhidder, or Wigtown; “*Victoria*,”—Gale.—Perth,—according to others.

Barrow on the Humber, Lincolnshire:—From the many Roman coins and foundations discovered here,—there can be no doubt of its having been a Roman station.

Berkshire, and part of Oxfordshire, inhabitants of; “*Atrebatii*.”

Benwall; “*Banovallum*,” Northumberland.—Gale.

Belvoir Castle, near the noble mansion of His Grace the Duke of Rutland,—“*Margidunum*.” Lincolnshire: Camden.—Willoughby on the wolds,—Nottinghamshire,—or, at Market Overton; others,—many Roman coins have been discovered near Belvoir.

Bewcastle; “*Brovacum*,” on the Severn, Cumberland.

Beverly; “*Pettuaria*,” Yorkshire:—Camden:—Others imagine this station to have been called “*Delgovitia*,” by the Romans. The population of Beverly is 8,730. The Members returned to Parliament are, J. Townley, Esq., and George L. Fox, Esq.

Binchester; “*Vinovium*,” Durham, according to some; Ebchester, near Corbridge,—others at Binchester: many coins, seals urns, and curiosities have been found.

Bodvary; “*Varis*,” Flintshire.—Camden.

Borough Hill; “*Verometum*,”—Leicestershire.

Borough Bridge; “*Isurium*,” or, “*Isurium Brigantium*,” Yorkshire, (synonymous with Aldborough).—Coins, urns, vaults, pavements,—bases of pillars,—large stones of the grit-kind, with joints for cramping, sacrificing vessels,—fews for the conveyance of smoke, or warm air; bones, horns of beasts,—chiefly stags;—an ivory needle, and, a copper Roman stylus have been found. It is reasonably supposed that a Roman temple stood here!

Bows upon Stanemore; “*Lavatæ*,”—Camden.—Brough, Westmoreland;—others.

Bowness, or, Bulness; “*Blatum Bulgium*,” Cumberland: Camden. According to others, North Tynemouth, where Antoninus began his Itinerary. The Pick’s-wall, which the Romans called *Vallum Barbaricum*,—*Pretentura*, and *Clusara*, commences within a mile of this place.

Blackwater, river; “*Idumanus fluv.*,” Essex;—Camden.

Boston-wash; “*Metaris Æst*.”

Boverton, near Cowbridge; “*Bovium*,” Glamorganshire.—Camden:—Bangor;—Gale, and others.

Boughton; “*Brigæ*,” Hampshire.

Brockley-hill, near Ellestrey; “*Sulloniaca*,”—Camden.

Broughton; “*Brovonacum*,”—Camden:—Kendal;—Gale:—Carlisle,—others.

Broughton, near Brigg, Lincolnshire; “*Brage*,” or, “*Brige*,” Broughton,—Hampshire, others.

Brough, Yorkshire. “*Petturia*.”

Brancaster; “*Branodunum*,” Norfolk;—Camden. This was a station, for a body of Dalmatian horse, several coins have been found, and the remains of a Roman camp.

Brampton; "*Bremenium*."—Camden—Riechester,—others.
There are several villages of this name in England.

Brampton; "*Brementuracum*." Cumberland;—Camden.

Braughing; "*Cesaromagnus*." Hertfordshire:—others suppose this station to have been at Brentwood, Essex;—or, at Whittle, or Witham. At Braughing, a Roman camp was perceptible a few years ago.

Breubege, or, Brynabege; "*Brenna*."—Gale.

Brig, Casterton; "*Guasennæ*:" three miles north of Stamford, Lincolnshire:—Nottingham, or, Brough-hills, Lincolnshire; others.

Brougham; "*Brovonacum*." Westmoreland; others, Kendal, or Carlisle. A company of the Defensores, was stationed at Brougham. The Right Honourable Lord Brougham and Vaux, derives his title, from this place.

Burgh Castle; "*Valteris*."—Gale.

Burgh, upon Stanemore, "*Verteræ*:"—Camden, Gale, &c.
Old Penrith, Cumberland; others.

Burgh; "*Castra Exploratorum*:"—Camden:—others place it near Ruchester, Northumberland.

Bury St. Edmund's; "*Villa Faustinii*:"—Camden: Malden: Essex;—according to others: the population is about 13,000, and the Members returned to Parliament, are, Earl Jermyn, and E. H. Bunbury, Esq.

Caer Lavarock; "*Carbantorigum*," or "*Carbantium*."—Gale.

Caerwent; "*Venta silurum*."—Camden.

Caerleon; "*Isca Silurum*." Monmouthshire.—Camden.

In 1602, a chequered pavement was discovered here, and a statue in a Roman habit, with a quiver of arrows; from an inscription upon a stone near the place, the statue seems to have represented Diana. At the same time, two stone altars, with inscriptions, were dug up, which appeared to have been erected by Haterianus, lieutenant-general of Augustus, the proprietor of the province of Cilicia. A votive altar, to the memory of the Emperor Geta was likewise exposed;—and at Christ Church, a stone coffin was discovered, in which was enclosed an iron-frame, wrapped up in a sheet of lead;—there was a skeleton within, and an alabaster statue, near the place it was found, representing a man, in armour, holding a short sword in one hand, and a pair of scales in the other. At Tredonock, near Caerleon, there was an entire monument of a Roman soldier, named Julian Julianus, belonging to the second legion, it had been erected by the care of his wife. Roman bricks with the inscriptions, LEG. II. AUG., and various ancient earthen vessels, are continually being found.

Caermarthen; "*Maridunum*."—The population is about 10,000: and the Members returned to Parliament, are, The Honorable Colonel G. R. Trevor, and D. A. S. Davies, Esq.

Caermarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, and Cardiganshire: the inhabitants of, "*Dimetæ*."

Caerhean; "*Canovium*;"—Three miles from Conway;—Camden.—Caer Rhyn;—Gale:—Conway itself,—others.

CANTERBURY; "*Durovernum*:"—Camden, Gale, and others. It is the see of an Archbishop. The city was founded before the Christian era. The Cathedral is famous for containing the shrine of Thomas Becket, murdered here, in 1170. There is an ancient castle in Canterbury, and many antiquities at different

times have been discovered. The population is 15,435: the Members returned to Parliament, are, Lord A. Conyngham, and The Honorable G. S. Smythe.

Caldecot, Hertfordshire. Between Caldecot, and Henxworth, several Roman antiquities have been dug up;—urns, full of calcined bones, glass Lacrymatories, ampullas, a brass tribulus, six small glasses, two large beads of a greenish colour, and several miscellaneous fragments;—they found these curiosities in repairing the great north road: near these relics, of a former age, the skeleton of a man was discovered, with his head towards the south-east; several other bodies were found in the same position, interred within a foot, from the surface of the earth.

Calender Castle; “*Celerion.*”—Gale.

Camulon; “*Camulosessa.*”—Gale.

Cambridgeshire; “*Camboricum,*” or, “*Camboriturum;*”—Camden. Others believe, this station to be, on Gogmagog hills.

Caudubee, near; “*Congavata.*” Cumberland.—Camden.

Canvey; “*Convennos insula;*” Essex.—Camden

Cattarick; “*Cataractonium;*”—Yorkshire;—Camden, and Gale;—Merton, Yorkshire, others. This village was originally a city of great importance to the Romans. Ptolemy, in an astronomical work; describes the twenty-fourth parallels of north latitude, through Cattarick, and makes it distant from the equator, fifty-seven degrees. Military fortifications are still discernible. In the reign of King Charles the First, a large earthen vessel, capable of holding twenty-four gallons, was found here; it was nearly filled with different pieces of Roman copper coins. A vault containing three urns was found likewise in 1703.

Caster; “*Durobrivæ,*” or, “*Durobrova;*” Wandlesworth, Huntingdonshire.—Camden. Tattershall, Lincolnshire; others.

Caster; “*Venta Icenorum;*” near Norwich;—Camden.

A capital city of the Icenî, the walls of which, contained a square, of thirty acres. Roman urns and coins, have at times been found.

Castleford; “*Lagecium,*” or, “*Legeolium;*” near Pontefract.

Carlisle; “*Luguwallum;*”—Camden. On the Pict’s-wall, —Walwick, Northumberland, others.

Cayngham; “*Coganges;*”—Gale.

Chester, little; “*Derbentis;*” near Derby.—Gale. Remains of old walls, vaults, wells, Roman coins, aqueducts, human bones, brass rings, and other marks of antiquity, have, from time to time been discovered here.

CHESTER; “*Deva,*” or, “*Devana.*”—Camden. Chester is a fine old city, and was a colony of the Romans; many antiquities have been found. It is evident from the inscriptions of several altars, and coins discovered, with the names and titles of Julius Cæsar, that the LEGIO XX, called Victrix, was quartered here. The wall which surrounds the city, is two miles in circumference, affording a delightful walk around it; it was built in the year 908, by a Mercian lady, named Edelfleda. Chester has several churches, besides the cathedral, which is a pile venerable for its antiquity. The population of Chester is 23,115: the Members returned to Parliament are, The Earl Grosvenor, and Sir J. Jervis.

Chester, upon the street; “*Condercum.*”—Durham.—Camden: ancient remains have been discovered, but not worth particularizing.

Chester, in the wall; “*Magna,*” near Haltwhistle, Northumberland.—Camden.

Chester, Northamptonshire. There are traces of a Roman camp here, of nearly twenty acres, enclosed with a strong stone wall. In the area of this camp, Roman pavements, coins, bricks, and other remains, at different times have been dug up.

Chesterton, Dorsetshire. Near a high sandy hill, is a Roman camp, where abundance of coins and antiquities have been found. Chesterton lies near the town of Sandy, the "*Salinæ*" of the Romans.

Chesterford, Essex. Near Icleton, and Strethall, upon the River Cam, in 1719, many curiosities came to light. The *Vestigia* of a Roman city was to be seen; the walls of which were very apparent, it included a space of about fifty acres, over a portion of which the public road between Cambridge and London passed; the Crown Inn, had likewise been built upon it. At the end of the town, towards the north-west, the foundation of a Roman temple was turned up, and many Roman coins have been found in the Borough field, as they term the ancient city, whose name according to Dr. Stukely was "*Camboritum*." Close to Audley Inn, was discovered, a Roman, camp.

Chelmsford; "*Canonium*." Essex:—Camden. Little Canfield;—Gale. Ring-hill, near Littlebury, Essex, others.

CHICHESTER. The city and capital of Sussex. It has a Bishop's See, and has seven churches, besides the cathedral. In 1723, on digging a foundation, there was discovered, a large stone six feet in length, and three feet broad, with a Roman inscription upon it in Latin; the following is a translation.

"This temple was dedicated to Neptune and Minerva, for the safety of the imperial family, by the authority of Tiberius Claudius. It was erected by the College of Artificers of King Cogidubnus, Augustus's Lieutenant in Britain, and by those who officiated as priests, or were honored in it, at their own expense, the ground being given by Pudens, the son of Pudentius."

This stone was presented to His late Grace, the Duke of Richmond, who placed it on a temple, on a mount in his garden at Godwood. The population of Chichester is 8,512; the Members returned to Parliament, are, Lord H. Lennox, and John Abel Smith, Esq.

Chiselbury, Wiltshire; There is a Roman camp here, supposed to have been formed a short time previously to the Romans leaving Britain. On an eminence, which overlooks Wilton, and near the union of the Willy, and Nadder, is *King-barrow*, most noted as being the tomb of that Carvilius, who attacked Cæsar's sea-camp, in order, to divert his renowned enemy, from his close pursuit of Cassibelan.

Cirencester; "*Corinium*:"—Camden and Gale. Innumerable antiquities, are constantly discovered in this place; old foundations, houses, streets, Mosaic-pavements, with rings, Intaglias, and coins; a garden called Lewis' grounds, has probably been the prætorium of a Roman General, as a fine Mosaic-pavement was dug up there in 1723, and many coins. The population of Cirencester is 31,952. The Members returned to Parliament are, Lord Viscount Villiers, and W. Cripps, Esq.

Coggeshall; "*Ad Ansam*;" near Essex.—Camden. Barklow, Cambridgeshire:—Gale. Tallow Wrathing, Suffolk, others.

Coln; "*Cahunia*:"—Gale.

Colchester; "*Colonia*;" Essex:—Camden. Walden,—Gale. Havenhill Essex, and Sussex, others. The population of Colchester is 17,790. The Members returned to Parliament, are, Sir G. H. Smyth, Baronet, and, J. A. Hardcastle, Esq.

Colerton; "*Celunno*."—Gale.

- Congleton; "*Condate*," Cheshire:—Camden.
- Colecester; "*Procolitia*," Northumberland:—Camden.
- Colebroke; "*Pontes*," Buckinghamshire.—Camden; or, Dorking, Surrey, others.
- Colwal, near Ledbury, Herefordshire. Some years ago, a countryman in digging a ditch about his cottage, found a crown, or coronet of gold, set with gems. It was large enough to be drawn over the arm, with a large sleeve on. The stones of it, were said to be so valuable that they were sold to a jeweller for £1500.
- Conisborough, Yorkshire. A castle was built here by Aurelius, the son of Severus, and a garrison placed in it during his wars with the Saxons. In the church-yard of the village, is a piece of black marble, on one side of which, is a man with a target, endeavouring to destroy a serpent, and, on the other, the image of one of the Roman soldiers.
- Conway, river; "*Conovius fluv.*"
- Corebridge, "*Curia*," Northumberland:—Camden.
- Crosby; "*Croncingum*,"—Gale.
- Clydesdale, Renfrew, Lennox, and Sterlingshire: inhabitants of, "*Damnii*."
- Danesby-creek; "*Dunum sinus*," near Whitby, Yorkshire. Camden.
- Dart, or Darent river; "*Dorvatum fluv.*"—Gale.
- Dee, river; "*Deva fluv.*"
- Devizes, Wiltshire. Some years ago, a gardener named Cadby, found a cavity of Roman brick, containing household gods. *Venus*, was of excellent design, and the Vestal virgin of Corinthian-brass, was of singular workmanship; Vulcan was as lame as if made at a forge. Several coins, and a brass Roman key, were found at the same time, which were purchased by the late Right Honorable The Earl of Winchelsea. His Lordship likewise purchased a brass *Probus*, on the reverse of which, was "*Victoria, Germ.*" with a trophy. The Population of Devizes is 22,130. The Members returned to Parliament, are, L. Bruges, Esq., and G. H. Heneage, Esq.
- Devonshire, and Cornwall, inhabitants of, "*Damnonii*, or, "*Dumnonii*."
- Dorn, Worcestershire, on the Foss-way. It was a Roman city, or station; for buildings and traces of streets are yet discernible. British, and Roman coins are often discovered.
- Dorchester; "*Durnovaria*," or, "*Durocornovium*, or, "*Corinium*,"—Camden, and Gale. Wareham, Dorsetshire,—others. Dorchester was a winter station of the Romans: a mile distant, they had likewise a summer station, called Maiden Castle. Many coins at times have been discovered. The Romans had likewise here, a large Amphitheatre. The population of Dorchester is 23,380. The Members returned to Parliament, are Colonel, The Right Honorable Dawson Damer, and H. G. Sturt, Esq.
- Dover; "*Dubræ*." The ancient castle at Dover, and the celebrated well, which is sixty fathoms deep, are supposed to have been the work of Julius Cæsar. The Roman city was to the south of the river, and the Watling Street enters it at Begingate, coming straight from Canterbury, over Barnham down, where it is very perfect. The castle is the strongest old fortification in the world, and takes up thirty acres of ground. The population of Dover is 13,872; and the Members returned to Parliament, are Sir G. Clerk, Baronet, and E. R. Rice, Esq.

Dunderhill, Herefordshire; has a Roman camp.
 Drumbugh Castle; "*Bumabum*."—Gale.
 Dungisbay; "*Beradium*."—Caithness.
 Dunstable; "*Magiminium*."—Camden.
 Duplin; "*Duabliscæ*."
 Dorsetshire, inhabitants of, "*Durotriges*."

East Bridgeford; "*Ad Pontem*." near Bingham, Nottinghamshire; others imagine this station to be "*Paunton*," near Grantham, Lincolnshire. At Bridgeford, which stands on a hill in a beautiful situation by the River Trent, a Roman camp, coins, urns, &c. have been discovered. A mile from Bridgeford, near "*old wark*" spring, upon the "*Foss-road*," an urn was discovered, and some other Roman antiquities.

Eastoness; "*Extensio prom.*"—Suffolk.

Eden, river; "*Ituna fluv.*"—Cumberland.

Ederington; "*Adurni Portus*."—Camden.

Elgin; "*Alitacenon*." Scotland:—Gale.

Elenborough; "*Olenacum*." Cumberland:—Camden.

Erdborough, Northamptonshire. A Roman camp 800 feet long, is observable at this place.

Eskdale, Annandale, and Nithisdale; inhabitants of, "*Selgovæ*."

Essex, Middlesex, and part of Surrey; inhabitants of, "*Trinobantes*."

Ex, river; "*Isca fluv.*" Devonshire:—Camden.

Exeter; "*Isca Damnoniorum*," of Antonine; likewise the "*Augusta*," of the Romans, Devonshire. This is another of those ancient cities, it is our glory to boast of; and is the see of a Bishop. Amongst its relics, have been discovered, gold coins of Nero, and of Theodosius; silver ones of Severus, and an urn in the close of Exeter, which contained a miscellaneous production; some were of silver, others tin and copper, having the impressions of Gordianus, and Phillippus. In the garden of the late Dr. Musgrave, some years ago, was discovered, the sculptured head of the Empress Julia Domna, of a Collossean size, and of noble statuary. It is supposed to have stood twelve feet high. An inscription to the patriot Camillus, who lived 365 years before Christ, was likewise found. The population of Exeter is 31,333. the Members returned to Parliament, are Sir J. B. Duckworth, Baronet, and E. Divett, Esq.

Fowey, river; "*Vividin fluv.*"—Gale.

Gainsthorp, Lincolnshire. From W. C. Atkinson, Esq., of Brigg, in the county of Lincoln, we have received the following communication respecting Gainsthorp; it is necessarily brief, but the kindness is no less acceptable, and having on many former occasions been benefitted by this gentleman's friendship, and literary researches, we consider this small acknowledgement, but a very humble return, for his valuable services.

"I am of opinion," says Mr. Atkinson, "that Gainsthorp, in the parish of Hibaldstowe, is the most interesting place in North Lincolnshire, fruitful as the district is in all kinds of antiquities. There are foundations traceable on the road from Lincoln to Winterringham, that have enclosed about a square mile. At each angle there has been a tower, but the farmers have nearly removed all

traces of them. It was only last year, that one of the tenants made a lime-kiln of one of those tower foundations, and burnt with impunity beautiful pieces of carved stone, such as mullions of windows, &c."

"In the centre of the enclosure, are extensive remains of foundations, and it is generally believed that a castle was founded there by the Romans. One of the tenants of this property informed me that he had occasion to cut an under-drain across the "*old street*," last year, and to his great surprise, about four feet below the present surface, he found a beautifully paved road, the stones well bonded and cemented. This accords with Stukely, who informs us, that the Roman road was paved from Lincoln to Winteringham."

"The soil of Gainsthorp is sandy, and the great drift which often occurs, has no doubt buried the original road. The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, passes over a portion of this district, but unfortunately the line is upon an embankment, which is formed of earth from the tunnel at Kirton: if a cutting had been made here, we should undoubtedly have found many "*remains*," but as it is, they will now perhaps *remain* a long time undisturbed."

Gateshead; "*Gabrosentum*." Durham:—Camden. There are no antiquities worthy of observation. The population of Gateshead is 38,747. The Member returned to Parliament, is W. Hutt, Esq.

Gisborough, Yorkshire. At the village of Acklam, near Gisborough, is a mount called Sivars, from the Emperor Severus, whose body was brought to this place from York, and burnt to ashes; the remains were afterwards put into an urn, and sent to Rome.

GLOUCESTER; "*Glevum*:"—Camden. Gloucester was a Roman colony, governed by a consul. The Roman way called *Herman Street*, passes through this city.—With the exception of the Cathedral, there is nothing to recommend it to the notice of the curious. The population of Gloucester is about 11,000, and the Members returned to Parliament, are The Honorable Captain Berkeley, R.N., and H. T. Hope, Esq.

Godmanchester; "*Duroloponis*:"—Camden, and Gale, Chesterton, Huntingdonshire, others.

Godmundham; "*Delgovitia*." Yorkshire:—Camden.

Graham's Dyke; "*Antonini Vallum*;" it reaches from Carriden, on the frith of Forth, to old Kirkpatrick, on the Clyde, a distance of forty Roman miles.

Grantham, Lincolnshire. Is noted for its proximity to the station *Ad Pontem*, of the Romans. It is a borough town, with an elegant church, and celebrated spire. The population is 8,691: and the Members returned to Parliament, are, The Honorable F. J. Tollenache, and G. E. Welby, Esq.

Guernsey; "*Sarnia*."

German Ocean; "*Germanicus Oceanus*."

Harlaxton, Lincolnshire. Near this place, which is two miles from Grantham, a brazen vessel was ploughed up, containing some silver beads, and an antique helmet of gold, studded with jewels, which were presented to Catherine of Spain, Queen-Dowager of Henry the Eighth.

Hawkbatch, Staffordshire; a Roman town, and bridge, are said to have existed here,—many Roman coins have been found.

High Cross; "*Venonium*;" or, "*Benonis*," Leicestershire:—Camden. This place derives its name from the Roman roads, the *Watling Street*, and the *Foss*, crossing each other. The *Foss*

in a line from Lincoln, by Newark, and Bingham, passes through Leicester, to High-Cross, and onwards to Bath. The Watling Street, from Chester, proceeds by the Spread Eagle, near Penkridge Staffordshire, onwards to Wall, through Northamptonshire, and Hertfordshire, to London. Great quantities of Roman antiquities are at times discovered in the neighbourhood of High Cross. An ancestor of The Right Honorable the Earl of Denbigh, with some other gentlemen, erected a cross at this place, of very handsome design, with an inscription in Latin; the following is a translation.

"If, traveller, you search for the footsteps of the ancient Romans, you may behold them. For here their most celebrated military ways, crossing each other, extend to the utmost boundries of Britain: here the Vennones kept their quarters; and at a distance of one mile hence, *Claudius*, a certain commander of a cohort, seems to have had a camp towards the street, and towards the *Fosse a tombe*."

Henley; "*Calleva Atrebatum*:" Farnham,—others.

Hertypoint; "*Herculis prom*:" Devonshire.

Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, and Glamorganshire, inhabitants of; "*Silures*."

Hexton, Hertfordshire. A Roman camp is discernible.

Hinckley, Leicestershire:—at a village called Higham, near the Roman road, three miles from Hinckley, a labourer in digging, about the year 1607, struck against a flat stone, which on being removed, was found to have concealed 256 pieces of silver coin of the reign of Henry III.; on digging further, three curious rings were discovered, and some pieces of Roman coin, of the Emperor Trajan. The stone is supposed to have formed the base of an altar.

Hibaldstowe, near Kirton, Lincolnshire. Upon the highway here, are to be seen the foundations of Roman buildings;—tiles, coins, and curiosities are oftentimes discovered: many antique remains have likewise been found at Broughton,—*Brigæ*, or, *Pretorium*—near Glandford bridge, at Gainsthorp, Storton, and Scawby, a Roman pavement, a camp, coins, and pottery have been brought to light, and there is good reason to suppose, that Barrow, and Caistor in this division of the county, at one time were Roman stations.

Hints, Staffordshire; is situated on the Watling Street, five miles from Lichfield, S.S.E., a portion of it belongs to the Right Hon. Lord Wenlock. A large tumulus stands near the church: in 1792, a pig of lead was found, with the inscription IMP. VESP. VII. T. IMP. V. COS.;—referring to the year of Christ 76, when Vespasian, and Titus, were consuls, the first for the 7th and the other for the 5th time.

Hornhead; "*Boreum prom*." or, Donegal, Ireland.

House steads; "*Burcovicus*:" Northumberland, has extensive ruins and antique remains.

Holderness; "*Parisii*:" Yorkshire:—Camden.

Humber, river; "*Abus*," or "*Albus fluv*." Supposed to have been named "*Humber*," after the departure of the Romans, from the circumstance of Humber, a northern king, having been drowned between Hull and Barton.

Icklingham; "*Combretonium*," or, "*Camboricium*:" Suffolk:—Camden. Brettenham,—others. Coins and monuments have been discovered.

Idelstrey, or Ellestree; "*Suellaniacis*," or, "*Sulloniaca*."—

Noted for its situation near Brockley-hill. In Kendal Wood, an ancient flint wall was discovered, and an oven. Mr. Philpot, upon making his canal, found many coins and urns, upon the site of the old city.

Ilcester; "*Ischalis*:" Somersetshire:—Camden.

Ilkeley; "*Olicana*:" Yorkshire:—Camden.

Inch-Colm; "*Amonia*:" Frith of Forth.

Innerlochy; "*Loxa*:"—Gale.

Isle of Man; "*Mevania*."

Irish-sea; "*Hibernicus Oceanus*."

Ithencester; "*Othona*:" Essex:—Camden.

Ivetsey-bank, Staffordshire. In a wood, a mile from this place, stands Boscobel house, where the Pendrills lived, who preserved the life of King Charles II. A descendant of the Cookseys, still keeps the gloves, and garters, which his majesty left behind him.

Kelnsey, "*Ocellum prom*." Yorkshire:—Camden.

Kenchester; "*Ariconium*:" Herefordshire:—Camden, and Gale: Cirencester, Gloucestershire,—others.

Kentsey, river; "*Coantia fluv*."

Kingston, upon Thames; "*Tamesæ*:"—Gale.

Knightly, "*Mediolanum*." Staffordshire.

Kirkby Thore; "*Gallagum*," or, "*Gallasum*." Westmoreland. It stands upon an ancient military way, where urns, and coins have been frequently dug up.

Lanercroft; "*Amboglana*:"—Camden.

Lands-End, "*Antivestæum*," or, "*Bolerium*."

Lancaster; "*Longovicum*." Although no doubt exists of Lancaster having been a Roman station, there are but few antiquities, or curiosities, in it, worthy of notice; there are still some remains of the Roman wall, below the church, called the Wery-wall. The population of Lancaster is 16,675. The Members returned to Parliament, are, Thomas Greene, Esq., and S. Gregson, Esq.

Lanchester; "*Glanoventa*:"—Durham.

Lechlade, Gloucestershire. A famous Roman bath has been discovered, fifty feet long, forty feet broad, and four feet high, supported with one hundred brick pillars, curiously inlaid with stones of various colours. A great many medals, and urns have been dug up, at Fairford, near this place.

Lenham, river; "*Durolani fluv*."—Kent. Lenham itself, is noted for being the burial place of a lady named Honeywood, who lived to see, lawfully descended from her,—367 children, viz., 16 of her own, 114 grandchildren,—228 in the third generation, and 9 in the fourth.

Leicester; "*Ratæ*," or, "*Ratæ Coritanorum*;"—is situated on the "*Foss-road*," and is renowned for its antiquities. The trace of the Roman wall, repaired by Edelfleda, the Mercian lady, noticed for her benevolence to the city of Chester, is very visible about *Senvy-gate*, as well as the ditch. At Leicester many Roman coins have been found; an earthen vessel full, was dug up some years ago, at the entrance into Whitefriars; and not far off, at a place called *Holy-bones*, relics of the sacrificial rites of the Romans, were met with. At St. Mary de Prees Abbey, the body of

Cardinal Wolsey was disinterred. An exquisitely wrought Mosaic pavement, representing the story of *Actæon* being killed by his hounds, is shown in a cellar at Leicester. The population is 50,932. The Members returned to Parliament, are, Sir Joshua Walmsley, Knight, and Richard Gardner, Esq.

Lenox : "*Levioxana*."

Levingston ; "*Leviodunum* :"—Gale.

Little Chester : see Chester little.

Lichfield : "*Lectocetum*," or, "*Etocetum*:" Staffordshire.

It is a Bishop's see, and possesses one of the noblest gothic cathedrals in England. A short distance from Lichfield, is Chesterfield wall, a relic of Roman fortification : notwithstanding however, the proximity of Lichfield, to the Watling Street, there are not so many curiosities found, as might have been expected. The population is 6,711. The members returned to Parliament are, Lord A. Paget, and Lord V. Anson.

LINCOLN : "*Lindum* ;"—Is a city of most remote antiquity ; the Britons, the Romans, and the Saxons, have alternately possessed it ; and ample evidence exists, to prove that at three respective periods, it may date its erection. The first building was on the top of the hill, and the oldest part, which was inhabited in the time of the early Britons, was the northeast part of the hill, directly without Newport-gate : the ditches yet exist, with many remains. Newport-gate, which is formed by a plain square pier, and a semicircular arch, is nearly as perfect, as on the day of its erection ; indeed it has been said, that the Roman buildings in Lincoln, are monuments of the same great people, we find at Rome. Urns, tesserae, coins, baths, sarcophagi, walls, and ruins, have been, and are continually discovered. Lincoln is a Bishop's see, and its Cathedral is not only the pride and boast of its citizens : but it is the wonder and admiration of every stranger that beholds it. The population of Lincoln is 36,110 ; and, the members returned to Parliament are, Colonel Sibthorpe, and C. Seely, Esq.

Linlithgow ; "*Sitomagus*." Gale.

LONDON ; "*Londinum* :—" To recount the wonders of this great city, would fill a quarto volume with antiquities, so inadequate would an attempt be, particularly to enter into a description of them ; that we conceive it more desirable to recommend the reader to fall back upon those historians whose pages have so fully been devoted to the subject, rather than to trust a brief space like ours, with even their attempted recital : much concise information may be gathered from "*Old England*," an exceedingly cheap, and valuable work, published by C. Knight of Ludgate Street ; where the antiquities of the city are most amply described. The population of the city of London is 1,948,211 ; and the members returned to Parliament are the Right Hon. Lord J. Russell, J. Pattison, Esq., Baron L. Rothschild, and J. Masterman, Esq.

Llanbadarn Fawr ; "*Mauritania* :"—Camden.

Llan Vellin ; "*Mediolanum* :—" or Knightly, Staffordshire : others.

Llogher ; "*Lencarum* ;" Glamorganshire : Camden.

Lleveny ; "*Loventium* :—" Brecknocks.

Low river ; "*Leuca fluv* :—" Gale.

Lyme ; "*Lemanis portus* :—" Kent.

Lostwithiel ; "*Uxellæ* :—" Cornwall.

Lough cure ; "*Corda*."

Littleborough ;—eastward of Retford, Nottinghamshire.

Many antiquities have been dug up, such as walls, pavements, baths,

the foundations of altars, Roman coins and urns, amongst which one of Domitian has been found.

Lizard Point; "*Dannorium*."

Maidstone; "*Madus*:"—or, "*Vagniacæ*," Kent. The antiquity of Maidstone cannot be doubted,—although there are perhaps less interesting discoveries made here, than at other places. The loyalty of the Kentish gentry, is proverbial; they stood out for their Sovereign King Charles I., in 1648, against General Fairfax, with almost 10,000 men, nor could the place be taken until it had sustained two most determined assaults. The population is 32,310. The members returned to Parliament are A. J. B. Hope, Esq., and Geo. Dodd, Esq.

Maclenith; "*Magiona*:" Montgomeryshire:—Camden.

Isle of Man; "*Mevania*:" or, "*Monæda*."

Mancester; "*Manduessedum*." "Warwickshire."

Manchester; "*Mancunium*" or "*Manucium*," Lancashire: an ancient collegiate town, noted for its manufactories. It has recently been raised to the see of a Bishop. The Right Rev. J. Prince Lee, DD., Canon of Worcester, is the first on whom the Episcopal dignity has been conferred. Notwithstanding Manchester was a Roman station,—there are very few antiquities to make it worthy of notice. Knock Castle, was the site of the Roman castrum, where certain curiosities have at times been discovered; the castle wall and ditch a few years since,—if not now,—remained in Castlefield. A *pretty tolerably* dark river, called the Irwell, runs through this town, which is neither noted for the peculiarity of its fish, nor for the *very agreeable scent*, which is diffused from its surface! The population of Manchester is 192,408. The members returned to Parliament are the Right Hon. T. M. Gibson, and John Bright, Esq.

Mainturog; "*Mediomannum*:"

Marlborough; "*Cunctio*:" or, Kenet, Wiltshire: Camden. Edgbury, near Whitechurch, Hampshire:—others.

Maldon; "*Camulodunum*:" Camden. "*Villa Faustini*"—Mr. Salmon;—whilst others have imagined this station to be at St. Edmundsbury;—Walden, or, Castle Camps, Cambridgeshire. It was at Maldon however, where the British Queen Boadicea cut in pieces the 10th legion of Romans, with 80,000 of their troops and followers. It will be remembered that the Queen was afterwards beaten in a following engagement, and that 60,000 of her warriors were slain, and herself and daughters carried captives to Rome; where she died by poison. The population of Maldon is 3,967, and the members returned to Parliament are David Waddington, Esq., and T. B. Lennard, Esq.

Market Overton; see Belvoir Castle.

Mintern, river; "*Mavia fluv*:"

Meneg; "*Mena*:" Cornwall.

Mersey, river; "*Belisama Æst*."

Midhurst; "*Mida*:" or "*Miba*."

Menteath; "*Tagea*." Gale.

Morsby; "*Morbium*:" Cumberl., Camd.

Morpeth; "*Corstopitum*," or "*Corstopilum*:" Northumb. The population of Morpeth is upwards of 5000. The member returned to Parliament, is the Hon. Captain Howard, R. N.

Mula, "*Maleos*;" Western Isles.

Martins-hall-hill, Somersets:—A brass Alexander Severus, with Jupiter fulminans on the reverse was found here, with some other antique remains.

Nadder, river; "*Naurum fluv.*:" Wilts.

Neath; "*Nidus.*"

Newark, Notts. Antiquarians believe that this town was raised from the ruins of neighbouring Roman cities—and that it has been walled with their remains. "The Northern gate," says an old historian,—“is composed of stones, seemingly of a Roman cut. Two fine stone crosses have been discovered here, and—on the foss-road side, four urns in a straight line, at equal distances, in one of which was a brass lare, or household god, an inch and a half long.” A portion of the ancient castle here is still standing, and overlooks the Trent; it is memorable for the sieges it has stood, and as being the place in which King John, after a troublesome life, yielded up his breath. He was buried at Worcester. The population of Newark is about 10,000; and the members returned to Parliament are the Hon. Manners Sutton, and J. Stewart, Esq.

Newcastle upon Tyne, "*Ad Murum.*:" The population is 71,850. The members returned to Parliament, are W. Ord, Esq., and T. E. Headlam, Esq.

Newenden, "*Anderida portus.*:" Kent—Pevensey, others.

Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire, inhabitants of; "*Coritani.*:"

Northumberland, Mersh, and Teviotdale, inhabitants of; "*Otadini.*"

Old Town; "*Blestium.*:" Herefords: Camd.—Gloucester.—others.

Oldford; "*Durolitum.*:" on the Lea, Essex.—Camd.

Old Radnor; "*Magnæ.*:"—others, Kenchester.

Ogle Castle; "*Olei clavæ.*:"

Old Winchelsea; "*Vindelisforte.*:" Camd.

Old Penrith; "*Voreda.*:"—Camd.—Caer Vorrán, Cumberl.—others.

Orkneys; "*Orcades.*:"

Overborough, "*Bremetonacum*, or *Brementonacum.*:" Lancas: Camd.: Lancaster,—others,—Inscriptions, chequered Roman pavements, and coins have been found here.

Over Stonnal; Staffords. Upon the hill, near this place, is an ancient fortification called the fort; the lines of a double ditch encompassing an area of 160 paces, may be traced, probably the work of the Romans; iron spear heads, and a barbed arrow head of flint have been found.

Oxenyate; "*Uxacona.*:" Wrottesley, Staffords: others.

Old Sarum; "*Sorbiodunum.*:" Synods and British Parliaments have formerly been held in this city:—it contained the palace of the British and Saxon Kings, and of the Roman Emperors: but its glory has departed and scarcely a vestige remains to rescue its celebrity from the destroying hand of Time.

Paunton; "*Ad Pontem.*:" Lincolns:—East Bridgeford, Notts:—others.

Patrington; "*Prætorium.*:" of Ptolomy. Yorks.—Castor, Lincolns:—others.

Pap Castle; "*Epiacum.*:" Cumberl: Camd.

Penkridge; "*Pennocrucium.*:" Staffords:—Stretton, or the four crosses:—Gale.

Passage near Aust; "*Trajecus*;" Camd.—Oldbury;—Gale.
 Peteril, near; "*Petrianæ*." Cumberl: Camd.
 Porchester; "*Magnus Portus*." Camd.
 Pont Eland; "*Æli pous*;" or, "*Ad Murum*."

Radnor; old "*Magnæ*:"—Camd: Kenchester:—others.

Ravenglass; "*Ravonia*:" Cumberland.

Ribchester; "*Coccium*;" or "*Bretonomacum*," near Preston, Lancash. In the neighbourhood of Ribchester is an ancient fortification, called Anchor-hill, from the number of anchors, rings, nails, and other parts of vessels, which have been dug up. The hill is supposed to have been the rampart of Coccium, and the broad and deep foss under it, which leads towards the river, is supposed to have formed a canal for the boats to pass to the garrison. Roman pateræ, much like our china-bowls, adorned with flowers, and some of them with the figures of wolves, and the abbreviated words of FAB: PRO: at the bottom, which would seem to imply that they were made when one of the Fabii was procurator, or proconsul.

Ribble, river; "*Belisama fluv*:" Lancas.

Redborne," "*Durocibrivæ*" Herts: Ravensborough Castle, Herts:—Gale.

Reculver; "*Regulbium*:" Kent;—the station or castle, which defended the north entrance to the celebrated "*Portus-rutupensis*."

Regnstead; "*Regnum*:" Hamps:—Camd.—Chichester, Sussex, others.

Rother, river; "*Rovia fluv*:"—Gale.

Rowley, Staffords:—In pulling down a house at Rowley in 1794, an earthen pot containing 1,200 Roman coins, of forty different sorts was discovered, many of them had fine impressions of the Emperors Galba and others.

ROCHESTER; "*Durobrivæ*:" Camd:—Maidstone,—others; The Watling-street passes through Rochester, which is an ancient Roman city, where many curiosities are at times discovered; a portion of the Roman wall is still discernible. The population of Rochester is 11,743:—the Members returned to Parliament are Ralph Bernal, Esq., and Thomas Hodges, Esq.

Rushbury, "*Bravinium*."—Gale. Some suppose this station to be Rushbury, in the County of Salop, and that it is synonymous with "*Uriconium*." "*Cambricé seu Britannicé Brwynen est Juncus, stationem hanc esse Rushbury in Salopiâ quapropter velim esse; et hoc suadet distantia à Magnis, tum recta semita quæ, per opidum hoc, Uriconium ducit.*"

Risby, Lincolns:—A Roman pottery was discovered at Santon some years ago, near this place, with some minor antiquities, stone walls, &c.

Richborough; "*Rutupiæ*;" or "*Rutupensis portus*;" Kent.—Camd. Stoner, others.

Rowton; "*Rutunium*:" Salop; Camd. and Gale. Wem, Salop,—Horseley:—others, Wroxeter, Salop.

Royston, Herts: Roissa built a religious house here;—her cross it is said, a few years ago, remained at the corner of an Inn in the place, where two roads meet. During the time they were digging the canals of the Right Honourable the Earl of Oxford, numerous human bodies were disinterred, with pieces of rusty iron of various shapes—the remains probably of a battle.

Roxby, near Winterton, Lincolns. In 1709 a tessellated pavement was discovered by a person named Smith, who was digging to repair a hedge; it is six or seven yards broad, of proportionate length, and lies in a field on the south-west side of the Church.

Salndy; "*Salenæ*:" Bedfords: Camd.

Scilly Islands, "*Cassiterides*."

Seaton; "*Moridunum*;" or "*Segodunum*;" Devons: or Northumb:

Severn, river; "*Surva*;" or, "*Sabrina fluv*:"

Sevensdale; "*Hunnum*:" Northumb.—Camd.

Silchester; "*Ardaoneon*;" "*Vindomia*;" or "*Vindonum*."

This ancient city was built by Constantius,—son of Constantine the Great, who is reported to have sown corn upon the traces of the walls,—which are two miles in circumference, and are surrounded by a ditch,—as an omen of perpetuity. Five hundred feet from the city walls was an Amphitheatre, which for a long time has been used as a place to water cattle. Coins, bricks, and other relics are constantly found; amongst the rest, a stone was produced with the following inscription, "*MEMORIÆ FL. VICTORINÆ T. TAM. VICTOR CONJUX POSUIT*," and some coins of Constantine, on the reverse of which is the figure of a building, with this inscription,—"*Providentiæ Cæsar*."

Soar, river; "*Cogwensuron fluv*:"—Gale.

Southampton; "*Clausentum*," or, "*Trisantonis portus*,"—near Southampton.

Southwark. Roman coins,—opera tessellata, and other antiquities, are frequently discovered in this part of Surrey: remains of old fortifications are likewise dug up, which in ancient times, have probably been raised to prevent the incursions of the Britons into Kent. The population of Southwark is about 120,000. The members returned to Parliament are Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., and Alderman Humphrey.

Southfleet; "*Vagniacæ*:" Kent. Stone coffins, urns, and coins, have been dug up here, since the commencement of the present century.

Speene; "*Spinæ*:"—Camd:—Reading, others.

Staffordshire, Shropshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, and Cheshire, inhabitants of "*Cornavii*."

St. George's Channel; "*Oceanus Verginius*."

Sussex, Surrey, and part of Hamps: inhabitants of "*Regni*."

Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire, inhabitants of, "*Iceni*."

Standard-hill, "*Durolerum*."

Tadcaster; "*Culcarii*;" Camd. Helensford, Yorks: others.

Taff, river; "*Ratostibius fluv*." Camd. Glamorgans:—Camd.

Tamar, river; "*Talama fluv*." or "*Tamarus fluv*."

Tamerton; "*Tamara*:"—Camd.

Tavy, river; "*Tamion fluv*."

Tees, river; "*Tesis fluv*:"—Camd.

Tynemouth; "*Tunocellum*:"—Gale.—The population is 55,625, and the member returned to Parliament, is *R. W. Grey, Esq.*

Tivy, river; "*Tuerobius*:" Camd.

Tine, river ; “ *Tina fluv.* ”

Thanet ; “ *Thanatos.* ” or, “ *Athanatos.* ”

Thetford, “ *Sitomagus.* ” Norfolk ; Camd. Wulpitt.—Gale.
New Brokenham, Norfolk ;—others.

Thames, river ; “ *Tamesis fluv.* ”

Torbay ; Devons.—Vespasian is said to have landed here,
when he came to attack Arvigarus, King of Britain.

Towcester ; “ *Tripontium.* ” Dowbridge, near Lilburne :—
Gale.—Edgehill, Warwicks :—others.

Uske ; “ Burrium : likewise “ *Iscalegua Augusta.* ” Doward,
Herefords :—others.

Volemouth ; “ *Voluba.* :—Camd.

Wall, near Lichfield ; Staffords : “ *Etocetum.* ”—Lichfield
itself ;—or, Barbacon, four miles from Birmingham ;—others. Upon
the Watling-street, near the place where that road is intersected by
Ikenild-street, there is a small village, called Wall, from the re-
mains of some walls, which inclosed a piece of ground called Castle-
Crofts ;—Roman coins of Nero, and Domitian, and two ancient
pavements have been found there, upon the premises of a lady
named Jackson.

Wallwick ; “ *Galana.* ”

Wallingford ; “ *Gallava.* ” Berks :—Walwick, near Port-
gate ;—Gale. Old-Town, or Alton-Water, Northumb., others. The
population of Wallingford is 2,780. The Member returned to Par-
liament, is W. S. Blackstone, Esq.

Wallsend ; “ *Vindobala.* ; or, “ *Vindomora.* ” Northumb :
Dolande ;—Gale ;—Rutchester, or Greenchester, Northumb., others.

Walcot, Somersets. Many Roman antiquities have been
found here. The late Right Honourable The Earl of Winchelsea,
had an urn, a patera, and other things taken out of a stone coffin,
wherein was a child's body :—this discovery was made about half
a mile from the bath.

Walden ; “ *Camulodunum.* ” Gale.—Castle-Camps, Cam-
bridges : others.

Walsall, Staffords :—Population 34,274.—The member re-
turned to Parliament, is the Hon. E. R. Littleton.

Wainfleet ; “ *Vamona.* ” Lincolns.

Warminster ; “ *Verlucio.* ; Wilts.—Camd :—Westbury ;—
Gale.—Devizes, others.

Warwick, “ *Præsidium.* ” was held by Ostorius under the
Romans. The population is about 9,000. The members returned
to Parliament, are Sir Chas. Douglas and W. Collins. Esq.

Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Staffordshire, Shropshire,
and Cheshire, inhabitants of ; “ *Cornavii.* ”

Wentsbeck. “ *Glanoventa.* ” Northumberland :—Camden.
Lanchester ; Durham, —others.

Wear, river ; “ *Vedra fluv.* ”

Wedon on the street ; “ *Bennavenna.* ” Camd. One mile
above Daventry, Northumb : others. The Mercian Kings had a
royal seat at Wedon ;—there was also a Priory here, which is now
demolished. Near the town are the remains of a Roman camp,
noticed by Antoninus.

Werwick, near Carlisle; "*Virosidium*." Camd.—Maryport; others.

West Halton, Lincolnshire. On the grounds occupied by our respected friend, I. Green, Esq., in this village, stands a Roman tumulus:—an earthen vessel containing bones, has been found here, and at different periods, Roman coins.

Weycock, Berks: Has a considerable Roman-fort in which many coins have been dug up.

Whitchurch, Herefords. At Doward-hill, in this parish, not far from Rosse, some men who were digging, found a cavity, which appeared to have been arched over,—there was a human skeleton in it, which appeared to have been more than double the stature of the tallest man now known:—these bones were some years ago in the possession of a surgeon at Bristol.

Whithorn; "*Candida Casa*," of Bede.

Whaley; "*Gallunio*."

Whealcastle; "*Gallatum*." Westmoreland.—Whellop-Castle;—Galc.—Shap, Westmorel:—others.

Wigtown, "*Victoria*."—Gale.

Willoughby on the Wold, Northampton:—Great quantities of Roman coins have been found here.

Wilts., Somersets., and part of Hampshire—inhabitants of, "*Belgæ*."

Wimborne, Minster; "*Vindogladia*;" Dorsets:—Camd. Badbury, near Crayford—Blandford;—Dorsets,—others.

Winchelsea; "*Vindelisforte*." Camd.

Winchester; "*Venta Belgarium*." This city is supposed to have been built 900 years before the Christian Era. In it the Romans weaved their cloth, for the Emperors and the Army. Near the west-gate of the Cathedral, there are still remains of a flint wall, the work of the Romans. In the Cathedral of Winchester, several of our Saxon Kings were buried, whose bones were collected by Bishop Fox, and put into gilded coffins, which he placed upon a wall, on the south-side of the choir. The marble coffin of William Rufus, slain in the New Forest, was deposited here—the sacrilegious fanatics of Cromwell's times opened it, and took from his thumb, his gold ring adorned with a ruby. Lucius the first Christian King was buried here 180 years before Christ. The population of Winchester is 23,044. The Members returned to Parliament, are Sir J. B. East, Bart., and J. Bonham Carter, Esq.

Winandermere; "*Setantiorum*."

Wincaunton, Somersets. An urn full of Roman money, was discovered here some years ago. Half a peck full of similar coins, was found on inclosing a piece of ground towards Beacon—Ash,—also pateras, a knife, and other antiquities.

Winchester, in the wall; "*Vindolana*." Camd.

Winterton, Lincolns. The antiquity of Winterton is sufficiently exemplified, by its Roman pavements; these pavements formed the floors of the Emperors' or Generals' tents, in command of the troops. There are three pavements at Winterton, nearly together, on the grounds occupied by John Burkill, Esq., of the Cliff-farm;—one at Roxby as described; and one at Horkstow. They are most of them in such a perfect state of preservation, that there can be little doubt, that they were all occupied by the Roman-military, up to the very time of their receiving their final orders to return to Rome. For had they alternately been abandoned during the government of the Romans—firm as their composition is—they would have been destroyed to form fresh ones, or, the camp-

followers, or inhabitants of that period, would have appropriated them to uses of their own:—As might naturally be expected from such a place of antiquity—there are many curiosities at times discovered:—pieces of tesserae,—beautiful fragments of china and of earthenware, and on one occasion a brazen Eagle was found upon the grounds of Mr. Burkill—the gentleman, we have alluded to. William Fowler, Esq. the celebrated Antiquarian, was a native of Winterton, and his family still reside there. For a more lengthened description of this interesting division of the county of Lincoln, we may refer the reader to “The History of Winterton, &c.,” we had the pleasure to publish in 1836.

Winteringham, Lincolns: “*Ad Abum.*” one mile east of the present Winteringham, was the station of the Romans. In their times, from its connexion with the Humber, it must have been a place of great importance. Foundations, in abundance, from year to year, continue to be discovered;—but of so trivial a nature, are the antiquities, which it has hitherto yielded;—that a description of them would be unnecessary: A Roman road originally branched from this station, to the one at Alkborough—“*Aquis*”—as already noticed. The Herman-street, from Lincoln, terminates in this county at the Humber, commencing again at Brough, on the Yorkshire Coast, termed “*Petuaria.*” The Rev. Henry Newmarch, the pious and respected Curate of this place, during his sojourn here from 1833 to 1836,—made not only great exertions in the cause of religion in Winteringham;—but he exerted himself strenuously, to discover the haunts of the Roman, and to rescue if possible from oblivion, those few antiquities time has so sparingly bequeathed to us. Winteringham was the cure of that devout minister of the Gospel, the Rev. Thos. Adam: and it was at this place, under the Rev. L. Grainger, that H. K. White, received a portion of his education. The church is celebrated, for containing the *supposed* tomb of Marmion—Sir Walter Scott’s hero!—It is said, that Winteringham once held the privileges of a borough town.

Wrekin-hill, Shrops:—This celebrated hill stands between the Watling-street, and the river Severn, within a mile of “*Uriconium,*” or Wroxeter. It ascends gradually from a pleasant level ground, strikes out a great length, and is well adorned with trees. Wrekin-hill is the highest ground in the country, and gives a noble prospect, to the neighbourhood around. A few years ago some Roman antiquities were dug up at the foot of it: a spear head, and a short sword,—fell into the possession of W. Shepherd, Esq., of Goscot, in the county of Stafford.

Worcester; “*Brannoginium;*” or, “*Branonium.*”—Camd. This city is supposed to have been built by the Romans, in order to be a check upon the Britons, who dwelt beyond the Severn.—Worcester is the see of a Bishop—but it possesses nothing particularly worthy of notice:—except that King John lies entombed in the Cathedral, between the Bishops *Wulstan*, and *Oswald*. The population of Worcester is 27,130. The Members returned to Parliament, are O. Ricardo, Esq., and F. Rufford, Esq.

Wrottesley, Staffords: “*Uxacona*” This place has long been noted for its antiquities, but whether they be of an early British, or Roman period, it has not been fully determined. Mr. Camden, from its foundations, believes it to have been a city;—because several partitions, like streets, are seen running divers ways;—large squared stones, of immense size, and *antiquated* pieces of iron, used in buildings, are often brought to light, but coins, or things which might enable us to arrive at some reasonable conclusion, respecting the origin of Wrottesley—hitherto, have not been discovered. Reasonably, we believe this locality to be the “*Uxacona*” of the Romans:—a reference to the Map of Roman Britain, and a comparison with it

to that of the county of Stafford, we imagine will encourage others in the same opinion. Wrottesley Hall, is the Mansion of The Right Honourable The Lord Wrottesley,—and from Wrottesley his Lordship derives the title of Baron.

Wroxeter; "*Uriconium*;" or, "*Viroconium*," Shrops. Not any doubt exists of Wroxeter having been a Roman City. It was fortified by the Romans, to secure the ford of the Severn. The extent of the walls was about three miles:—they were nine feet thick, and had a deep trench on the outside; fragments of the foundations yet remain. There are, or were, other remains of Roman buildings at Wroxeter, called the *Old Works*, which consist of a stone wall a hundred feet long, and a square room under ground, supported by four rows of small brick pillars, with a double floor of mortar, built in the nature of a sudatory, or sweating-house, much in use among the Romans. Roman coins are often found here, and in the channel of the Severn, at low water, the foundation, of the Roman bridge is discernible.

Yarborough, Lincolns. Two miles west of Thornton College,—which is noted for its magnificent remains,—and, for the discovery within its walls of an immured monk—for some crime, supposed to have been built up alive, with a candlestick and book!—are the ruins of a large Roman camp, called Yarborough. An anonymous writer, a hundred years ago, states, that a Mr. Howson of Kenington, near Yarborough, had *pecks* of Roman coins which were found at this place.

Yare, river; "*Garienis fluv.*"

Yarmouth; "*Gariononum*."

Yarnbury; Wilts: There is a Roman camp of Vespasian at this place.

York, "*Eboracum*." In the Roman age, York, was no doubt a city of immense power, and of glorious splendour;—the seat of Majesty, and the pride of man! Three military roads of the Romans passed through it:—and Fame hands it down to us,—not as a colony alone, but as the place of abode, for both Emperors and Generals.—Severus and his family were long residents here; in this city he died.—Here Constantius Chlorus,—held his court; and like Severus—yielded his honors to death. Amongst the antique remains of York;—may be noticed, Micklegate-bar, and the Multangular Tower, and wall,—all built in the time of the *Romans*. The sepulchral monument of the standard-bearer to the ninth legion was dug up near Micklegate; and in other parts of the city, have been found Roman altars, inscriptions, urns, and coins. York is the see of an Archbishop, and its Cathedral is one of the most splendid pieces of gothic architecture, the world can boast of. Much as we love the old city of Lincoln, and are endeared to her, from early associations, and ties, we cannot impartially determine, on which city to award the palm of superiority. To be as complete, as the knowledge of this world can make us, it is necessary to visit both;—they are top-full of beauty,—are romantic, and historical, and no traveller will consider his time mispent, who, for a moment, steps aside to behold their majestic remains. The population of York is 47,779. The members returned to Parliament are The Hon. J. G. Smythe, and — Miller, Esq.



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